FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 137 17 July 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Comments on Stockholm Talks [Walat, PAP] BB 1

BULGARIA

OTECHESTVEN FRONT Interviews Romania's Giosan [11 Jul] C 1
Lukanov Conveys Zhivkov Message to Ceausescu C 2
Lebanese Consultations End; Al-Turk Statement C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Stefanak's Article on Foreign Policy Tasks [RUDE PRAVO 10 Jul] D 1
Editor Comments on Nuclear Power Construction D 6
Husak Congratulates New SRV Party Leader [RUDE PRAVO 15 Jul] D 7
Jakes Tours Southern Bohemia, Meets Officials D 8
Delegation Departs for Nicaragua, Cuba D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade Exchange Discussed With USSR Officials E 1
PRC Study Delegation Concludes 2-Week Visit [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jul] E 1
GDR Protests Airspace Violation by FRG Aircraft E 1
Horst Dohlus Addresses People's Chamber [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Jun] E 2
Honecker Message to SRV's Truong Chinh [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Jul] E 9
Message to Mongolian Leaders on Anniversary [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jul] E 10

HUNGARY

Personal Incomes, Expenditures Surveyed [NEPSZABADSAG 12 Jul] F 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments on Economic Report [10 Jul] F 5
Leader's Message on Mongolian National Day [NEPSZABADSAG 11 Jul] F 6

POLAND

Messner Discusses Cooperation With Soviet Minister G 1
Bejger Receives Soviet Baltic Fleet Delegation G 1
Polish-Soviet Scientific Commission Begins Work G 1

Polish-Moroccan Political Talks Held 15-16 Jul G 1
Youth Brigade Delegation Returns From Cuba G 1
Jaruzelski Sends Greetings to Iraqi Leader G 2
Leaders Hail Mongolian National Day, Officials G 2
Jaruzelski Comments on Plans for Partial Amnesty [Madrid] G 3
Politburo Issues Communique After Meeting 9 Jul [TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jul] G 3
Sejm Session Opens 17 Jul, Agenda Detailed G 6
Council of Ministers, Voivodas Discuss Congress G 7
Joint Meeting of PZPR, ZSL, SD Held 16 Jul G 7
Composition of PZPR, Congress Delegates Outlined [Henzler in POLITYKA 5 Jul] G 8
Miodowicz Discusses Trade Unions With Miners [TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jul] G 10
'Dangerous' Article Condemned, Editors Resign [C.K. in TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Jun] G 11

ROMANIA

Results of Hungarian Economic Talks Reported [MTI] H 1
Ceausescu, FRG's Stercken Discuss Economic Ties H 1
Romanian Economic Development Outlook Debated H 2
Hydroelectric Capacities, Future Plans Debated H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Comment on Future SALT Committee Meeting I 1
Ljubicic Receives Loginov, Gorbachev Message I 2
Dizdarevic Receives Loginov I 2
Dizdarevic Greets Zaire Foreign Affairs Minister I 3
Economic Cooperation Discussed I 3
Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner I 4
Issues Outlined for Nonaligned Conference I 5
SFRY-Swedish Political Consultations Held I 6
Increase in Retail Prices of Gas, Diesel Fuel I 7
Irregularities in Government Spending Reported I 7
Work Plan Adopted For All-People's Defense I 8
Croation LC Discusses New Methods, Goals I 8
Slovene Writers Protest Against Unjust Persecution [DELO 8 Jul] I 9
SAWP Presidium calls Writers Charges Unfounded I 10

POLISH DELEGATE COMMENTS ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD162012 Warsaw PAP in English 1813 GMT 16 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, July 16 -- A clear, though still insufficient, in the opinion of some observers, progress has been made in recent days in the debates of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Woldzimierz Konarski, said at a press conference held here today that socialist states, with a view to facilitating the solution of issues unsettled so far, have proposed that the matter of informing about large, independent military airforce exercises be moved to the next stage of the conference, similarily to the statement of January 15, this year, made by Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the navy.

Socialist states are also ready to accept the postulate that the informing procedure cover other kinds of military activity (troop movements and redeployments, and so on) interlocked with activities of ground forces. This is also one of the difficult issues of the conference.

The head of the Polish delegation said that one should now act rapidly to solve the remaining controversial issues in order to work out the final document before the agreed date of adjourning the debates -- September 19, this year. In order to achieve this end it is necessary to continue the process of mutual concessions on the part of all participating states, he said.

Further significant steps taking into account the security interests of the CSCE are very much called for in order to end the current session with significant success. Unofficial talks indicate that the new initiative of socialist states is deemed as an important step in this direction, said Konarski.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS ROMANIA'S GIOSAN

AU161254 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and candidate member of the RCP Central Commitee Political Executive Committee, to Angel Andreevski, "representative of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT's Editorial Board"; date, place not given]

[Text] A Romanian parliamentary delegation, led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly. A representative of the Editorial Board met with Nicolae Giosan, leader of the delegation, and had a talk with him.

[Andreevski] Please tell our Bulgarian readers about the most important tasks being implemented at the moment by the Grand National Assembly.

[Giosan] The recent June session discussed and adopted the Uniform Plan on the Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania. During the 1986-90 5-Year-Plan Period, the Plan on Developing Agriculture and the Food Industry for the same period, and other documents of great importance for the development of our country along the road of socialism and communism.

As these documents envisage and as Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania points out, during the current stage we shall secure the transition toward intensely developing industry, agriculture, and other branches, reduce the use of materials and labor power, and increase the productivity of labor and economic efficiency in all areas, while stressing the quality indexes of production. The Romanian people are fully enaged in implementing the scientific-technical revolution in all areas of life, striving toward the final result -- modernizing and elevating the entire socioeconomic activity to a new stage. We shall continue to develop education and culture and reach a new quality of our entire people's labor and life.

[Andreevski] How do you evaluate the current cooperation with the Bulgarian Parliament and what are the prospects of its further expansion? In what directions will it develop?

[Giosan] I am especially pleased to say that during the years of socialism fruitful cooperation has developed between the supreme legislative organs of Romania and Bulgaria. This was sensed with a special force during the last two decades, when this cooperatin was placed on the lastig foundations of the agreements reached between the first leaders of our parties and states, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. Mutual visits took place on parliamentary level of the commissions on foreign policy and our interparlimentary groups, which made a substantial contribution to expanding Romanian-Bulgarian relations and strengthening the mutual coming together and acquaintance through their dialogues, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and fraternal cooperation.

Together with my colleague, Comrade Stanko Todorov, we are working to strengthen Romanian-Bulgarian parliamentary cooperation, and for this purpose we agreed to develop and expand the contacts between a greater number of permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly and the National Assembly, to encompass other areas of cooperation, especially the economic and public culture areas. I am convinced that this will benefit our neighboring and friendly countries and peoples, as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

[Andreevski] How do you see the role of the parliaments in consolidating the spirit of Helsinki in international relations, securing peace on the old continent and throughout the world, and turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons?

[Giosan] The Grand National Assembly places at the basis of its international activity the concept of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, leader of our party and state, according to which all parliaments and parliamentarians are acquiring a greater role in developing the atmosphere of peace, understanding, detente, and cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the world. This is namely the spirit which the Final Act of Helsinki gives to developing political life in Europe and the world, and which at present must encourage a successful completion of the Stockholm Conference, devoted to strengthening confidence and cooperation, and facilitating disarmament on our continent, as well as the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe.

The parliaments and parliamentarians have the noble goal of uniting their efforts to halt the arms race, progress toward disarmament, finally stop the nuclear experiments, reduce and completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and secure lasting peace in Europe and on the entire planet. The struggle to create zones free of nuclear weapons and without foreign bases in the Balkans, central and northern Europe, and other continents, acquires great significance in the achievement of these goals.

Socialist Romania's parliament and parliamentarians wish to cooperate even more closely with the parliament of socialist Bulgaria, our Bulgarian colleagues, and all parliaments and parliamentarians of the Balkan peninsula, with a view to turning this region of the Old Continent into a zone of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and broad and fruitful cooperation among all Balkan states.

LUKANOV CONVEYS ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU161805 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, July 16 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, paid a short businesslike visit to Bucharest.

He was received by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov conveyed greetings and a verbal message from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general [of the BCP Central Committee] and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. The two sides discussed issues in connection with the further widening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Romanian economic cooperation.

LEBANESE CONSULTATION'S END; AL-TURK STATEMENT

AU161529 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held here between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Lebanon from July 14 through 16. They were held by Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister Mr. Ivan Ganev and by Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon. The Lebanese guest was received by Mr. Khristov, minister of trade, by Prof. Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, and by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Lebanese relations are developing in the traditional spirit of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation and that they conform with the interests of the two countries and of the preservation of peace in the world.

Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk expressed the gratitude of Lebanon for the aid and support rendered by the Bulgarian Government and people to the Lebanese people in the difficult times it is now experiencing as a result of the continuing Israeli aggression of the occupation of Lebanese territories. He expressed Lebanon's support for the proposals of the countries of the socialist community directed towards the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Mr. Ivan Ganev informed Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk of Bulgaria's development at the present stage and of the guidelines of her foreign policy. Special emphasis was laid on Bulgaria's constructive policy in the Balkans and on the great importance of the initiatives for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister expresed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the ARab peoples for the triumph of the just Arab cause over the forces of imperialism and Zionism and especially with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and for the foundation of an independent state. He also said that Bulgaria is for the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, for the establishment of peace and security in that country and for the stopping of Israeli's aggressive actions against that country.

The consultations were held in the friendly and constructive spirit which characterizes the relations between the two countries.

Before leaving this country Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk made the following statement to a BTA reporter:

"I am leaving Bulgaria satisfied with my visit, which was positive and constructive. It is my opinion that it will contribute to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two countries. In future too, we will do all that is possible for their strengthening. The Bulgarian side has stressed its support for Lebanon's efforts for freeing itself from the Israeli occupation."

Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk said the following on the situation in the Middle East:

"We accept the proposal of the USSR for convening an international conference on the Middle East issue. It is our opinion that this is the best way to reaching a solution to this problem. This conference should be attended by all interested countries including the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only legal representative of the Palestine people.

"We are also of the opinion that the Lebanese issue should be separated from the Middle East one. The settling of these Lebanese crises should start from southern Lebanon with the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from it."

STEFANAK ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY TASKS

AU160601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Policy: "Socialism, Social Progress, Peace; On the Tasks of Czechoslovak Foreign Policy After the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] The period following the 17th CPCZ Congress is characterized by the increased activity of our entire party and socialist in working out and implementing the congress conclusions in everyday work. This also applies to the broad foreign-political activities of our party and our state. The adoption of corresponding specific tasks in this sphere is based on well-substantiated reasons. Never in the past has the interlinkage or external and internal factors of our country's development been as tight as it is now -- both within the framework of the socialist community, and within the framework of worldwide development.

The mutual interdependance of countries and peoples in deepening. Their common interests are being enforced in the world arena. However, at the same time we see the effects of conflicts and contradictory tendencies. The deep social, economic, and scientific-technical conflicts in the individual countries and in the world are affecting not only the states' domestic policies, but also the overall development of the international situation.

Fight for Peace

The demand for the successful defense of peace is coming to the fore with even greater urgency. Everything else would become senseless, if this demand were not fulfilled. But the laws governing social progress demand more and more urgently that the efforts of the entire international community be united not only in the issues of war and peace, but also in resolving other global problems of mankind, such as -- and particularly -- the rapidly progressing pollution of living environments, the essential need to ensure sufficient natural resources for economic development, the elimination of poverty, hunger, and illiteracy, and so forth. The solution of these issues transcends state borders. In many ways it affects the very foundations of the existence of human civilization.

Today, when we have already stepped over the threshold of the nuclear and space age, we must adopt a new way of thinking which corresponds to the present times; and we must also be capable of adopting corresponding practical measures. In this respect the 27th Congress of the faternal CPSU has also been an inspiring force for the entire sphere of our foreign policy. The historical merit of the congress of Soviet communists is that it uncovered the causes of the deteriorating international situation on the basis of an analysis of social phenomena and trends in the contemporary world, and demarcated realistic roads to overcome them. It has formulated anew the Leninist strategy of peace and security.

Our own 17th CPCZ Congress has fully backed this principled, peace line of the USSR, since t also corresponds to the vital interests of our peoples. It is fully in harmony with the basic task of Czechoslovak foreign policy which -, as Comrade Gustave Husak stressed in the political report submitted by the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th Congress, continues to lie in "the establishment of favorable external conditions for building the developed socialist society." This line corresponds to the demands and requirements of the times, to the longings and interests of nations throughout the world. We can implement it soley by proceeding jointly with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in collaboration with all peace, antiwar, and democratic forces in the world.

Against the adventurous policy of confrontation and feverish armament foisted on the world by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and their closest allies, the social countries have erected their clearcut and attractive concept for a world without wars, a world of cooperation. The proposals currently being submitted by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries in international negotiations represent the broadest, comprehensive set of initiatives in the entire history of diplomacy. They are aimed at creating a comprehensive system of international security which would encompass the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres. They are a practical program, the realization of which would mean the enforcement of the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence in the practice of international relations.

We assess the current international situation in a realistic way. We know that the program of peace, security, and cooperation which has been formulated will be neither an easy nor a short-term affair. However, it is worth fighting for. There is no other way if the peoples want to live in lasting peace and friendship. Enforcement of this program will demand a joint effort by all states. It is also becoming the long-term task of our own foreign policy. We must exert every effort to accomplish it.

We will continue to devote extraodinary attention to the basic issues of the present, above all to averting the threat of a nuclear war, and to the entire broad scope of disarmament problems.

To Eliminate Arms of Mass Destruction

The Soviet draft program for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, the "star peace" program, as well as the USSR's course on the issue of banning nuclear arms tests, enjoy our full support. The same applies to other proposals, the realization of which would contribute toward fettering feverish armament. The proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and by other socialist countries today substantially cover all disarmament spheres, affecting the entire gamut from arms of mass destruction up to conventional armament, and resolving issues in both a worldwide and a regional context. The proposals neglect virtually none of the important problems, including the issue of inspection.

The principled peace line of the socialist countries was reaffirmed by the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, which adopted the Appeal of NATO Member States and to All European Countries on Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Armament in Europe.

All these proposals and initiatives areopening broad scopes for even more active and effective operations of our foreign policy. They enhance the demands placed on the coordinated course of Czechoslovak diplomacy with that of our allies and on its involvement in all international forums -- during multilateral negotiations within the UN system, and at the conferences in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna.

Our contribution to the great common cause of peace and cooperation also lies in our own activity along the lines of bilateral and multilateral countries. The joint CSSR-GDR proposal to set up a zone free of chemical arms incentral Europe and the appeal for its expansion, as well as the bilateral CPCZ-SPD negotiations on environmental problems are two examples of this course of ours. They must be followed by other examples.

It is necessary to make use of all our possibilities to aid the normalization of international relations. From the geographical and political viewpoint it is only logical that we orient our main attention toward the European Continent. [paragraph continues]

The process of European security and cooperation which was begun in Helsinki is establishing -- both for us and for our neighbors in our, so-to-say, common home -- a good framework for collectively assessing and resolving the broadest possible circle of issues of mutual coexistence. With this aim in mind we also approach the preparations for the third follow-up CSGE meeting, which will be opened this autumn in Vienna.

Developing Cooperation With the Fraternal Countries

Alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, are of basic significance for the establishment of favorable conditions for speeding up the economic and social development of our society.

In many respects the future development, peace, and social progress of the world depend on the strength of the socialist community. Today the socialist countries are the only existing force which has at its disposal the necessary material means to successfully defend peace. Moreover, it is as we stressed at the 17th Congress: "None of the issues of world politics today can be resolved without the socialist community. And from this follows our co-responsibility for further dynamic growth, for the successes of socialism in the peaceful competition with capitalism."

The increasing interlinkage of external and internal factors is fully reflected in the individual socialist countries, but also within the framework of the entire community. The exacting tasks following from the programs of accelerated economic and social development are in our policy interconnected with the program of peace, security, and cooperation. The essential need to improve substantially the utlization of the advantage of socialism as a social system and also its economic and technical invincibility are making it more urgent than ever to assert new and more effective forms of cooperation in our mutual relations with the socialist countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and other spheres.

The unpostponable task of improving the entire mechanism of the fraternal countries' cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA and the task of continuing to raise the efficiency of this mechanism have been put on the agenda of the day. At the same time the broad exchange of experience acquired in socialist construction by the individual countries and their comprehensive cooperation, coordination, and mutual collaboration in international issues, including issues of defense and security, are becoming increasingly significant.

The entire system of mutual contacts has been verified in practice. Practice has confirmed the usefulness of multilateral conferences, consultations, and friendly working visits on the highest level, as well as of the conferences of the fraternal parties' secretaries for ideological, international, economic, and political-organizational issues, and also of the contacts of our party and state agencies, organizations, and instituions.

We will also continue to support and expand such forms of contact in the future. We will strive to develop them dynamically and flexibly, so as to make them informal. They must contribute to the utmost toward accelerating the process of socialist economic integration, toward coordinating the national economic plans, toward eliminating all bureaucratic obstacles to the development of cooperation and specialization of production, and toward enforcing new and progressive forms of cooperation, such as the establishment of joint enterprises, scientific research associations, and so forth. We expect the establishment of direct relations between economic organizations in research, development, production, and sales to yield positive results. We have set ourselves impressive tasks, with a view to the year 2000. We are striving to carry out a rapid transition to the comprehensive intensification of production. [paragraph continued]

We want to achieve constant high labor productivity, and to raise the quality of products to correspond to the top world standards. We intend constantly to improve the population's living standards. For this purpose we have worked out and adopted certain long-term conceptual documents. Specifically, they include the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000; the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union; and similar programs included with other socialist countries. Nevertheless, the realization of these, literally strategic, plans will not be feasible without an active, creative, and innovationist approach on the part of the entire economic and management sphere. This was also unambiguously stated at the congress.

Developing Countries

The countries which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression form the second significant group of states with which we are to develop active contacts, as the congress instructed us. These are states which are sincerely interested not only in consolidating their national and economic independence, but also in the defense of world peace and in practical measures leading to disarmament. These states are aware that increasingly high expenditures for military budgets on a worldwide scale are draining away the resources for resolving such important global problems of mankind as overcoming the developing countries' profound backwardness, the elimination of famines, chronic undernourishment, epidemics, illiteracy, and problems with the growing foreign debt, and other weighty obstacles to development. By their course, particularly on the territory of the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the so-called Delhi six, these countries are greatly strengthening the potential of peace forces in the world.

Our policy vis-a-vis the developing countries will continue to proceed from traditional solidarity. We want to deepen and develop equal relations with them in the interest of consolidating their political and economic independence. We will develop particularly close relations with countries that have embarked upon the path of socialist and progressive social changes. We presume that our cooperation with the developing countries will also include granting more extensive technical assistance, assistance in training cadres, and similar matters. In the political sphere we are ready to help with a just settlement of the situation in hotbeds of tension, and by averting new crises and conflicts. We will resolutely oppose the imperialist policy of state terrorism, aggression, and dictate, and the political and economic blackmailing of the developing countries.

The processes occurring in the so-called Third World lead logically to the growth of the importance and weight of the developing countries in international politics and in the world economy. Therefore, we see a long-term perspective in our relations with these states. A positive thing is that this perspective is not burdened by military-ideological aspects, as is the case in relations with a number of Western states.

Relations Toward Developed Capitalist States

Since the beginning of the 1980's the imperialist policy of the ruling U.S. circles and their proponents in NATO has, considerably complicated our relations with the developed capitalist systems, particularly with those on the territory of which the American first-strike missiles are being deployed. In this situation, the congresses of the fraternal parties, as well as consultations on the highest level, adopted decisions which combine the principledness of our common peace foreign policy with a flexible course toward these countries.

We proceed from the conviction that mankind has no other sensible alternative than the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In this spirit we, together with our allies, are offering, the establishment of direct relations between the Warsaw Pact, NATO and between CEMA and the EEC in the economic sphere. These and other proposals and initiatives, especially in the sphere of disarmament and the development of the process of Europe-wide security, create a suitable framework for resolving all fundamental issues in relations between East and West.

Building a developed socialist society requires the mobilization of all resources by the socialist state. We do not hide the fact that the feverish arms buildup also demands of us that we expend more resources for defense. But we are expending them only to the degree to which the extent of arms buildup has been forced upon us.

The peace policy of the socialist countries is not a cyclical [konjunkturalni] affair. It is an enduring program on which the entire international community, including our ideological opponents, can count, and from which to proceed in relations toward us. Equally, our programs of economic and social development are also not fortuitous. They are long-term, future-oriented plans for development, which also open up scope for Western companies to have solid cooperation. In this respect, the advanced capitalist states have a reliable trade and economic partner in the CSSR.

We are sincerely interested in stable, mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all who want it. We resolutely condemn economic sanctions, reject trade, technological, and financial embargoes, against those and other discriminatory practices, which are poisoning the overall international atmosphere, we and our allies counterpose the concept of international economic security. We also approach other spheres of our relations with the Western countries in a similar manner.

We will cooperate with those who approach mutual relations with us realistically. We will conduct a dialogue with all those who honestly strive for it. As was said at the 17th Congress: "We are for an open, honest, and fruitful dialogue, which would contribute to creating mutual trust and to consolidating international security in the spirit if the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference."

The CPCZ and the International Communist Movement

Our party's relations with the international communist and workers movement, of which the CPCZ is an integral part, are important. This movement is today engaged in roughly 100 countries and associates more than 80 million communists. As we stressed at the congress, we also regard it as our duty in the future to support all initiatives aimed at strengthening class solidarity and equal cooperation among the fraternal parties in the struggle for common objectives, peace, and socialism. In the interest of a common course, we consider it necessary to develop bilateral relations as well as multilateral forms of cooperation on the regional as well as on a broader scale.

Together with the other fraternal parties in the socialist countries, we will strive for the expansion of relations with socialist as well as social democratic parties. Despite the ideological differences we have an active dialogue with these parties is of help when it comes to a meaningful and systematic exchange of views as well as to the preparation of parallel or common actions in the struggle for peace and the improvement of the international situation. The CPCZ's recent contacts with the West German SPD and the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement can serve as an example of such a course.

Foreign contacts by the legislative bodies, social organizations, particularly of women and youth, participation by our collectives and prominent personalities from various fields of science, and the country's economic and social life in international nongovernmental organizations, various forms of partnership contacts and other things will have an indispensable place in our state's relations. They all contribute to enriching the life of our society and to its dynamic development. They help to develop contacts among people in the interest of understanding, friendship, and cooperation among nations.

The entire National Front is committed to the struggle for peace and social progress. It expands its contacts with the peace, antiwar, and democratic movements in the world. An important role here is played by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, the Czechoslovak Solidarity Committee, and other organizations and institutions belong to the Czechoslovak public.

At the congress we affirmed that we will continue to creat prerequisites for the Czechoslovak peace movement to take an even more active part in the struggle of the world peace and antiwar forces.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT NOW, IN THE PERIOD AFTER THE 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS, IS FOR ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTY AND STATE AGENCIES TO FULFILL THE CREDO FORMULATED AT THE CONGRESS FOR THE SPHERE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: "IN OUR FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY WE ALWAYS WILL KEEP IN MIND THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE, THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND EVERYTHING THAT CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PEACE IN THE WORLD. THIS LINE STEMS FROM THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. SOCIALISM, SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND PEACE ARE INDIVISIBLE." OUR IDEAL IS A WORLD WITHOUT WEAPONS AND WARS. [capitalized passage published in boldface]

EDITOR COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR POWER CONSTRUCTION

LD162035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Commentary by RUDE PRAVO Editor Milosav Vltavsky]

[Text] The recent meetingof builders of the Jaslovske Bohunice Nuclear Power Station to mark the completion of its construction was the culminatin of the many years of effort of thousands of workers. Since March 1986 our energy industry has had at its own disposal the projected output of two large thermal power stations. The experience gained from operating them shows that this method of producing electricity is advantageous in all ways. Relatively high investment expenditure is balanced by running reliability and the removal of such detrimental elements from the air as sulfur dioxide and ash. The Ecologically favorable results, together with the decreasing supplies of conventional fuels have contributed to the fast development of nuclear energy everywhere in the world, where the economy is sufficiently developed to be able to secure the construction.

In Czechoslovaki, after completing Jaslovske Bohunice, we have three large power stations under construction. This in itself shows that we have approached the vital structural change truly magnanimously. It will enable the production of 30 percent of electricity by the end of the Eighty 5-Year Plan from nuclear sources. With every reduction of specific consumption this figure can continue to increase and it is also planned that in the next decade the speed of construction and making the capacities operational will increase. This will be made possible by the selected concept of 1000 mw units which will begin to be put into operation in South Bohemia's Temelin from 1992.

The construction of the Temelin Power Station is the best prepared so far even though it is far from in an ideal state.

It is clear from the completed actions of the social program that the construction has the necessary order. The completed work, which has cost 600 million, kcs enabled the construction of housing, food centers, andother buildings vital for the work collective who will number thousands. The sufficient number of workers involved is intended to create the conditions in which people have time to completely concentrate on the perfect quality of their work. At nuclear power stations the quality of work done is and always will be a fundamental question which will decide on the perfection of the power station and its reliability. Haste cannot be permitted at all. Everything which has been done so far on the construction of our power stations has always been of the necessary quality. This must also be exceptionally praised because quality has the most significant influence on the output and safety of operation. This will be of primary importance in the future.

In a world where nuclear reactors are multiplying in an almost geometric series, reliability of production is naturally vital. Everything from research to authorization of the production blocks as fit for production must be subordinate to it. Our power industry envisions that by the end of the present century electricity will be supplied by not only all four Temelin blocks but also by two more which we will build in an as yet unspecified area. By the beginning if the new century, nuclear energy will take over the dominant role as our energy fuel. The need for electricity as a basic source of energy will also continue to rise because it must gradually replace the solid fuels used today for heating apartments and public buildings. It follows from all this that in order to realize the requirements of the 17th CPCZ Congress to build nuclear energy as a basic prerequisite of further economic and social development of our society, we have a thought-out and dignified approach. And this orientation is already bringing good results today.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW SRV PARTY LEADER

AU161019 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK report: "G. Husak's Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV:]

Esteemed Comrade,

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak communists, and in my own name I congratulate you sincerely on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The fact that the highest party post has been entrusted to you is an expression of the deep trust and respect which you enjoy among the communists and people of fraternal Vietnam.

We regard highly the CPV' principled policy mobilizing the broad masses of working people for building and defending their socialist homeland. We follow very attentively the efforts that you devote to the preparations of the sixth congress of your party.

We are convinced that relations between our parties and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and soxialist internationalism, will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of the two countries' peoples, in the interest or unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

We believe that the heroic Vietnamese people, led by their Communist Party, will achieve new successes, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, in building socialism and in our joint struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, accept the most cordial wishes of good health, great vigor, and many successes in your highly demanding and responsible work.

JAKES TOURS SOUTHERN BOHEMIA, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD162038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited southern Bohemia today.

The representatives of the South Bohemian Regional Party Committee in Ceske Budejovice informed him about the working out and gradual fulfilment of the conclusions of the 17th Congress.

Then Comrade Jakes visited the Koh-i-noor Enterprise and familiarized himself with the production of a new type of micrographites that the enterprise in Ceske Budejovice produces as the only one in the CEMA countries. He also visited the Chelcice United Farming Cooperative in the Strakonice area and agricultural workers in Vodnany where he inquired about the course of the harvest.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NICARAGUA, CUBA

LD170838 Prague CTK English 0750 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation left here for Nicaragua today to participate in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

Members of the delegation are Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman and Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes.

The delegation will also pay a visit to Cuba

TRADE EXCHANGE DISCUSSED WITH USSR OFFICIALS

DW162006 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In Berlin today, Werner Krolikowski, first deputy Council of Ministers chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, discussed foreign trade problems between the GDR and the USSR. The interlocutors stressed that the basis for the development of cooperation were the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev. Deliveries in good quaility, in the proper variety, and according to schedule are of large importance for the supply of the economy and people in both countries. Werner Krolikowski and Viktor Ivanov informed each other about the workers' initiatives for the implementation of the resolutions by both party congresses and about their performance in socialist competition.

PRC STUDY DELEGATION CONCLUDES 2-WEEK VISIT

AU161008 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [10 July] in Berlin Song Rufen, head of the study delegation of the Legislative Work Commission of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, stressed the usefulness of the numerous friendly talks in th GDR. At a concluding meeting with Wolfgang Weichelt, chairman of the Constitution and Law Committee of the People's Chamber, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the 2-week visit.

The Chinese politician praised the traditionally deep friendship between both countries and peoples. He expressed recognition for the great achievements of the GDR's working people in building socialism. The study of the well developed legal system has provided the guests with numerous valuable experiences, stated Song Rufen, deputy chairman of the Legislative Work Commission. Of particular interest was the democratice preparation of the laws in the GDR and the regular review of their observance and efficiency in practice carried out by the working groups of the Constitution and Law Committee.

On Thursday the delegation ended its visit to the GDR and left for home.

GDR PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG AIRCRAFT

LD161636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- A glider from the FRG, registration mark d-1488, violated GDR airspace and landed in the vicinity of Frankenheim, Meiningen Kreis, (Suhl Bezirk), on 15 July. The pilot, according to his own details, is Hardy Ruhkamp, an FRG citizen. He was handed over to the responsible investigating organs to clarify the causes of the airspace violation.

The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG has protested again to the FRG Federal Chancellery about the violation of GDR airspace and has expressed the expectation that steps will be taken by responsible bodies of the FRG to exclude future violations of GDR airspace.

HORST DOHLUS ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

AU141217 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 pp 6-7

[Address given by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at second meeting of GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 17 June]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, at the beginning of this address allow me to fulfill an honorable assignment which -- we are confident of that -- is a matter close to the hearts of all deputies of the People's Chamber.

Thousands of friends and comrades, citizens from all classes and strata of the people have turned to us with the request to express the most cordial congratulations from the rostrum of the People's Chamber to Comrade Erich Honecker on his renewed election as chairman of the GDR State Council.

These congratulations are combined with cordial wishes for good health, creative vigor, and the further successful work of the tested workers' leader and statesman for the benefit of the people.

Esteemed deputies, the SED parliamentary group fully agrees with the statement of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph.

With their decision for the election appeal and for the candidates of the National Front the citizens of our country have unanimously shown their determination to jointly implement the demanding tasks set by the 11th SED Congress as a working program of the entire people. They have decided that the election appeal of the National Front now becomes the government program.

Together we stick to the fact that the safeguarding of peace, the further strengthening of our worker-peasant state, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will continue to determine the work of our party and our entire people.

As outlined at the 11th Party Congress, we will continue this tested course through to the year 2000. All the people agree with that.

Our people have the firm and solid conditions required to master the new social tasks. We are tackling them on the basis of a stable foundation, that was set up jointly by all classes and strata, through the industriousness of our people.

These are achievements of which our people are proud and which are highly respected throughout the world. We will constantly augment them and will never allow them to be denigrated of talked to death.

The golden asset of our socialist development is above all the people themselves, their awareness of political responsibility in our time, their high level of education and knowledge, their comprehensive social activity. This is the most valuable asset of our successful balance sheet and the decisive guarantee for progress in the new phase of development.

Esteemed deputies, the foreign political course presented in the government statement is most deeply in line with the policy of peace and social progress which our party implements in the tested, close cooperation with the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc.

The five main directions for the GDR foreign policy presented by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 11th Party Congress expressly stress: it remains our supreme maxim to do everything possible to safeguard peace, end the arms race on earth and prevent its expansion into space.

In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation caused by imperialism, our party has regarded and regards it as the decisive task to make an efficient contribution to lessening the danger of war, to implementing the concerted socialist peace policy, to ensuring the universal strengthening of real socialism.

It remains our desire to work with all our strength to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, to advance the policy of active dialogue and constructive cooperation to lessen the danger of war together with all forces in the world ready for an understanding and wanting peace, because the international situation is still tense and complicated.

Against the declared will of the peoples, the Reagan administration continues the course of intensive armament and confrontation together with its closest allies in NATO. The work to implement the star wars plans is intensified and the nuclear arms tests are being continued despite the Soviet Union's proposals.

An extremely dangerous step by the United States is the announced breaking with the SALT II treaty. This is an attempt to abandon the military strategic balance and open the doors to the arms race. The production of new extremely dangerous chemical mass destruction means is also intended to serve this purpose.

This aggressive policy aggravates the international situation. But it is doomed to fail, because the forces of peace and reason are stronger than those of the warmongers. It is high time that the United States stops its nuclear arms tests, in agreement with the joint declaration signed at the Geneva summit, and prepare for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The proposals that are on the table for that again demonstrate how the socialist policy of peace defends the security and the life of all peoples of our world.

This is demonstrated by the program to create a system of international security adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the Soviet proposal to radically reduce the conventional armaments and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals submitted by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at the 11th SED Congress.

This is also demonstrated by the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. For today resolute actions and concrete measures are more necessary than ever to end the arms race, to start a real disarmament, and to eliminate the danger of war. The words from Budapest are words of reason and responsibility for the fate of mankind.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the second Central Committee meeting, we are firmly convinced that the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee will give an essential new impetus for the improvement of the international situation and for rejecting the imperialist policy of threat and confrontation. This significant meeting of the Warsaw Pact states has indicates a realistic and constructive way for all forces that are interested in peace and security. The implementation of our ideas and initiatives will contribute to further mobilizing the peace forces and to their cooperation.

Again the socialist community of fraternally allied states is proving to be the main force of peace and progress in the world.

The expansion of cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, and above all the constant strengthening of friendship and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union, is the prerequisite for the further successful advance of our republic on the way of shaping the developed socialist society. Our states are doing everything necessary to guarantee the defense strength of our alliance and this is also linked with a constructive peace policy pointing out to mankind the real road to a world without wars and without arms.

Esteemed deputies, in the relations between the GDR and the FRG safeguarding peace has always been and is the decisive question. Both German states have a special responsibility in this respect -- when one regards the lessons of history alone. In this connection the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a basic condition for peace.

We maintain the principle and again reaffirm it: Never again must war emanate from German soil, but only peace.

The situation on our continent could be essentially changed for the better, if the FRG really took the path of detente and establishing good-neighborly relations. No chance for improving the international situation must be wasted. No additional burdens for the situation in Europe must emanate from the relations between the GDR and the FRG.

For us, the constructive approach, the continued readiness for dialogue and for equal cooperation in accordance with the norms of international law are not questions of tactics or the policy of the day. They stem from the basic line of a reliable, constantly calculable peace policy of the socialist German state.

As always, we are in solidarity with all those struggling for social progress and national self-determination.

Everyone who wants to make the world more secure against violence and nuclear destruction will always have a reliable partner in the GDR. This is also demonstrated by the personal commitment that is highly appreciated by our people and internationally, and we cordially thank him for it.

Esteemed deputies, the development of the GDR as an internationally respected, politically stable, and economically efficient states is directly linked with the further strengthening of socialism.

As is in line with socialism, the tasks set by the Council of Ministers are determined by the unity of economic and social policy.

In this way the GDR has guaranteed continuous economic growth for over 1 and 1/2 decades, something only a few countries in the world have been able to achieve, and it constantly uses it for the benefit of the people and for social progress. The GDR's successes are a historic testimony to the things real socialism can achieve.

In industry and agriculture, in science, education, and culture, as well as in all other social fields we are making good progress in our efforts to make the year of the 11th SED Congress the year with the highest achievements to date.

In the cities and rural areas the working people's initiatives under the slogan "My work place -- the place where I fight for peace" are directed in the socialist competition toward considerably overfulfilling the key targets of the national economic plan and achieving an accountable concrete surplus of products and performances for the national economy, for the people, and for export -- and this is particularly important.

Everyone daily feels that good work directly enriches and beautifies life. And it will remain like that in the future, for this is the meaning of our policy marked by closeness to the people.

Esteemed deputies, since the 10th SED Congress we have been working for a change toward comprehensive intensification and have introduced a far-reaching innovation process of production. Now we are about to put the intensively expanded reproduction onto a lasting foundation and to organically link the advantages of socialism on a new step with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, which in turn has entered into a new phase. The party's economic strategy, which already takes into account the year 2000, is a reliable compass for that.

In accordance with that we concentrate our strength on those areas that are crucial in determining the pace of development and the performance capacity of a national economy. Microelectronics, computing technology, and computer-aided design, planning and controlling of the production penetrate all fields of the national economy to an ever greater extent. Our country has good prerequisites for developing these sectors rapidly.

The directive of the 11th SED Congress for the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy in the 1986-90 period sets far-reaching tasks also for utilizing flexible, automated manufacturing systems, new processing methods and materials, biotechnologies, nuclear energy, and laser technology.

And the growth rate in labor productivity depends in particular on mastering these key technologies. Here we proceed from the fact that gaining time in these sectors means gaining strength for socialism, that progress in these sectors determines the pace of the social progress. This insight stimulates above all the high quality of the competition targets in the combines, of the "11th SED Congress FDJ drive," and the resolution adopted by the FDGB on organizing the socialist competition.

The creative initiatives of the young people of our country, of the youth brigades and youth research collectives are thus given a wide field for action.

It is most closely in line with the tasks of the 11th Party Congress and thus with the interests of the working people, if the government statement makes the struggle for top performance a major concern of the work of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers must solve significant tasks to secure the most efficient use of all energy resources, raw materials and materials. Simply the task of saving an energy equivalent of 80 million metric tons of brown coal in 1990 compared to 1985, requires a whole national economic program and the close cooperation of all economic sectors.

In general it is in line with our national economic possibilities and necessities to achieve a far higher refinement rate for raw materials and energy resources through qualified work and scientific-technological top performances. Closely linked with that is the demand of the products of the highest quality, without which top performances are unthinkable today.

The material-technological base of the GDR will be strengthened above all as a result of the modernization of the basic assets. The share of investments for rationalization must continue to increase. This presupposes the decisive qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the domestic production of rationalization means by combines, for here is the starting point for the broad application of the key modern technologies in such a way that they have a clear effect on the production process.

Of course, the accelerated development of the productive forces results in far-reaching changes in the work process. But one thing is not changed: Man is the center of socialist rationalization. The progress of modern productive forces calls for a creative climate and conditions that encourage performance in all of social life, including cultural and leisure activities.

Independent of the acceleration of the scientific-technological revolution -- our country's working people will not know unemployment or fear for their livelihood.

All the leaders in the state and the economy have the job of discussing in time and thoroughly the questions connected with the socialist intensification with the working people and of determining the measures required in mutual agreement. This includes all aspects of the working people's working and living conditions, in particular in the transition to shift work as well as the necessary qualification and constant advanced education.

The SED parliamentary group stresses the priority given in the government statement to housing construction as the centerpiece of our sociopolitical program.

We are approaching quite close to one of the great aims of the revolutionary workers movement. The over 1 million apartments that have to be built or modernized according to the directive of the 11th SED Congress for working out the 5-year plan will make it possible to solve the housing question as a social problem in the GDR. Every citizen will then have the appropriate living space as one of the elementary preconditions for the purposeful life of every individual and every family.

An essential task for further increasing the people's material and cultural living standard is to make the adequate production of a sufficient quantity of consumer goods of high quality the cause of the entire national economy to an even greater extent.

This is necessary for the further increase of the material and cultural living standard of the people as well as for implementing the socialist performance principle, which has to be taken into account in an even better way through products that are highly attractive, of good quality, and reliable. For our people the best is just good enough and all products for the people and for the export should be of the same stamp.

With the efficient capacities of the combines, the skilled workers, and the masterly traditions of our small business enterprises, we have all the conditions we need for this.

Esteemed deputies, also in agriculture, an efficient part of our national economy, the main thing is to achieve further essential progress in intensifying production. For a high level of production we need to be economical in the use of material, energy, and basic assets. The even more comprehensive use of science and technology will result in an even better utilization of the forces of nature. For this the highest yield and highest performance concepts, linking science and the farmers' experiences, are an efficient instrument.

Significant reserves are to be developed through eliminating unjustified differences in performance.

The cooperation between the LPGs and the state farms engaged in plant and animal production is to be further deepened, above all as a result of the cooperation councils carrying out their management functions better and better. In further shaping the intracooperative democracy, the influence of the general assemblies on all principal decisions is to be further increased.

The village will continue to develop as a charming center of agricultural production and rural living with a settled youth in which the essential difference between city and rural areas will be overcome.

The further processing and refinement of agricultural products in the agricultural enterprises and institutions of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association are increasing in importance. Because of its significant contribution to supplying the people, the individual production of the cooperative peasants and workers as well as of the small gardeners, settlers, and small livestock breeders is to be further effectively supported.

Esteemed deputies, the constant deepening and expansion of the scientific and economic relations of the national economy of the GDR and the USSR are of particular importance for continuing the unity of the economic and social policy. With the long-term program concluded for that through to the year 2000, its basic prospects have been outlined, which are to an ever greater extent marked by the requirements of intensification. The development and utilization of key modern technologies are becoming increasingly important.

The comprehensive program of the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries, for the active implementation of which we are working, will contribute to achieving a further gain in peace.

The SED parliamentary group stresses the important place which the further steps toward improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting will occupy in the work of the Council of Ministers. Democratic centralism is an unavoidable principle of the management of the economy here and in all other social spheres. In the future too, all basic economic processes will be firmly in the hands of the state.

It is one of our historical experiences that by means of strict central management and planning we can guarantee the joint aim of the work and a relationship of input and economic and social output that is favorable for the entire society. Because of the socialist planned economy we have succeeded in solving difficult questions in the interest of the people through all phases of the GDR's development.

The government's work, the way of working of the ministries, the National Planning Commission, as well as other state organs will be even more strongly concentrated on the growing national economic responsibility of the combines in the future. This means above all to set clear economic guidelines in the plan for the work of the combines and to create the national economic conditions for efficient production.

The main point is to improve the material-technological correlated targeting in the unity of utility value and value through modern computing technology. The plan discipline must be increased further, in particular regarding the fulfillment of the state plan positions to ensure that one element of the chain of national economic reproduction does not affect many others.

The central state management and planning is all the more efficient the better it is linked with the creative activity of the working people, with the combines enterprises, cooperatives', and local state organs' own responsibility. This includes the socialist competition, the comprehensive plan discussion, the broad application of tested methods of socialist management economy and exact performance comparisons of the economic units and regions as firm elements of the democratic participation of the working people.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress, the Council of Ministers must improve the complex management of processes that are decisive for the national economy, increase the long-term character of its work, organize an even more efficient control of the adopted tasks and make the experiences of the best common knowledge. This fully applies in these days and weeks for the discussion on the directive of the 11th Party Congress on the 5-year plan.

Esteemed deputies, the experiences of our path say that in further developing the advantages and driving powers of the socialist society, the socialist state plays a decisive role.

It is and will remain the basic question of the socialist revolution that there cannot be socialism without a strong and well-functioning state power led by a Marxist-Leninist party.

An important cornerstone of socialist state power remains the close cooperation of all parties and mass organizations in the democratic block, in the GDR National Front, and in the people's representations that has ripened over 4 decades and is based on growing trust. The SED pays great attention to the development of trustful coexistence in strengthening our state.

The policy of alliance is one of the most significant historic achievements of our party. The political-moral unity of our people will continue to strengthen on this basis. Citizens of 11 classes and strata, communists, members of the friendly parties and nonpartisans unite their forces to further increase the overall well-being, irrespective of ideology and religious denomination.

In our country the working people are highly prepared to work to solve the state and social tasks and assume responsibility. It is the supreme principle of the work of state leadership to promote this readiness and the initiatives through the further development of socialist democracy. In our socialist communal policy it can be felt most directly, as the citizen directly feels the unity of economic and social policy and can influence decisions. With the law on the local people's representation the joint work of the local state organs, enterprises, institutions, and citizens in the region is purposefully promoted and expanded according to the prospects in the interest of a constant increase in performance and universal well-being.

All deputies bear a high responsibility in this connection. Equipped with the mandate of the people, everyone has the task of taking effectively into account the high political activity, the personal commitment of the citizens, and their creative work and to work as a true representative of the people's interests every day.

Whether minister or mayor, deputy to the People's Chamber or representative of a community, general director or skilled worker -- all who bear responsibility in our state have the civic duty to safeguard the rights of the citizens, respect their thoughts and experiences, represent their justified interests, and ensure that all the things that need improvement are put in order. The concerns of the citizens must never be dealt with in an indifferent or irresponsible way.

All proposals and statements of the citizens must be carefully exmained and are to be used for economic and social progress. All clever ideas, creative initiatives, and the whole readiness of the citizens to participate represent an important fund for our successful advance.

Esteemed deputies, with the positive balance sheet of the achievements, the outstanding election result and with our strong worker-peasant power, we have favorable prerequisities and conditions to successfully implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Millions of hands are working everywhere in our country to achieve this, because the citizens feel the corrections of the policy marked by closeness to the masses in all sectors of life and are certain of the reliability of the resolutions taken.

In this optimistic atmosphere, esteemed deputies, we will direct all our strength and deeds at further strengthening our GDR, at strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

AU161000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]

Comrade Truong Chinh

Hanoi

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh!

On your election as CPV Central Committee general secretary, I convey to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

These are combined with the firm conviction that, under the leadership of their communist party, the Vietnamese people will further successfully advance in building socialism and in securing the happy future of the country. On the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the GDR will always be firmly at the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Convinced that in the future the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and people will also universally develop and deepen in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, I wish you, dear Comrade Truong Chinh, every success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work at the head of the CPV.

With socialist greetings
SED Central Committee
[signed] E. Honecker
General Secretary

MESSAGE TO MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal people of the MPR most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, as well as on our own behalf.

The Mongolian people gained victory in the antifeudal, anti-imperialist people's revolution 65 years ago through their heroic liberation struggle under the MPRP's leadership. In the new phase of mankind's history introduced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, clear prospects for fundamental social reshaping, for the path from feudal backwardness to social progress opened up for the Mongolian people.

In the past 65 years the MPR has developed into a socialist agricultural-industrial state with a flourishing culture and increasing welfare for its citizens. This was impressively demonstrated by the positive results presented by the Mongolian Communists at the 19th MPRP Congress.

Closely united with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, the MPR consistently works to implement the most urgent task of the present, the safeguarding of peace. In this spirit the MPR most clearly raises its voice on the Asian continent and develops significant activities to strengthen security, to develop mutual understanding and cooperation among the states of the region.

We note with pleasure that the close relations of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples are constantly developing and deepening on the stable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, all communists, and the entire fraternal people of the MPR great successes in fulfilling the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress aimed at the well-being of the people and the strengthening of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Erich Honecker
SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

[Signed] Willi Stoph
Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

PERSONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURES SURVEYED

AU160928 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview given by Dr Istvan Baranyai, head of a department of the Central Statistical Office, to Gabor Istvan Benedek: "How Do The Workers and Intellectuals' Families Live?" First three paragraphs are paper's introduction; place and date not given]

[Text] How rich are we? How much do we spend on food, culture, clothes, cars, housing, and on making our home attractive? The Central Statistical Office has just finished summing up the data of a representative survey conducted last year on household expenses in Hungary. The manuscript of the report, containing thousands of statistics, had not yet reached the printers when we asked Dr Istvan Baranyai, head of a department at the Central Statistical Office, for details.

First, he provides us some general data. Prior to 1983, the Central Statistical Office examined the income, the structure of expenses, and the housing conditions of the families annually. The survey covered 7,500-8,000 households. Since 1983, the survey has been conducted every 2 years, summing up the data every odd year while the number of households in the survey has risen to 12,000. A household is not the same as a family; the concept has more an economic content than a legal one, as it is a community of persons who -- irrespective of their kinship -- represent a uniform income and consuming community.)

On Food And Beverages

The survey covered all the towns with a population larger than 25,000; among the smaller settlements, the survey covered smaller and larger towns, various types of towns and villages proportionally. Then, within these settlements, the survey chose residential districts and households at random. With the exception of private contractors, the survey covered all strata of the population. In the course of grouping and processing the data, the survey took into consideration the comples changes that have taken place in Hungarian society.

[Benedek] It is not an easy task to collect hundreds of statistics from 12,000 households one by one. How reliable are these partial data, which are meant to reflect the overall situation?

[Baranyai] The supply of information is voluntary and indeed, it represented a considerable burden for the people who helped us in this vast; important, and indispensable work. I use this opportunity to thank our partners and to continue to assure them that the information they give us is dealth with confidentially, without mentioning names and addresses; our publications are not personal; they reflect strata and group averages. At the same time, however, I must also mention the fact that every fifth household originally chosen for the survey refused to cooperate. Many people closed their doors, particularly in Budapest and the larger cities. It is most difficult to win the confidence of people living in inadequately ordered circumstances and of people with high incomes.

Apart from the majority of data supplied by the households surveyed, which adequately reflect the financial situation of certain strata, there have been quite a few people who deliberated suppressed certain data or forgot to mention certain data. [paragraph continues]

The suppression of data caused particular problems mainly in collecting precise statistics on supplementary incomes and on the purchase of alcoholic beverages. There have been cases in which people willingly "forgot" to mention a smaller part of their income and mentioned only half of a third of their actual consumption of alcoholic beverages. Of course, such incomes do not always make it to the family budget since they are spent "on the way", in the bars. We spend more on coffee, tobacco, candy, newspapers, flowers, and cosmetics than we later remember. Today, we buy so many items that it is indeed very difficult to remember every single item purchases and to record it daily. But this is the same on an international level.

[Benedek] I know that it is not nice to ask any of our acquaintances how much he earns, how much he can spend, and how much he actually spends, but perhaps the statistical office should not be shy.

[Baranyai] The consumption expenses on goods and services per capita of workers families (including the children and no difference between workers families living in towns or villages) stood at 43,000 forints last year. Cooperative peasants reported 39,100 forints and the white-collar families 57,300 forints expenses. Pensioners mentioned 39,700 Forints. I stress again that the expenses not mentioned due to oversight, or deliberately in some cases (with the exception the pensioners who answer the questions more carefully), push the sums up to a certain extent.

Particularly informative are the statistics on the expenses of each strata on food. The peasant families "eat up" 35.3 percent of their expenses; it is true, however, that this percentage of more than one-third also includes their own vegetables, garden fruit and household animals. The workers households buy food for 32.70 of each 100 forints spent, while white-collar households spend only 26.10 forints on food. Pensioners spend 41.2 percent of their expenses on food; small pensioners spend even more; 48 percent. On alcoholic beverages, coffee, and tobacco -- I stress, only officially -- the workers spend 3,780 forints and white-collar workers 3,640 forints.

[Benedek] What do the figures show: What kind of goods did we accumulate within the confines of our homes last year?

[Baranyai] If we quote the old saying that men are judged according to the clothes they wear, workers and peasants spent approximately the same amount of money on clothing, 4,400 forints per person, and white-collar workers 5,700 forints. More difference is noticeable in the case of expensive durable consumer goods. We think here of cars, household appliances, radios, television sets, furniture, and so on. While workers spent 3,670 forints on such items, the white-collar workers spent 6,120 forints. We have recorded a considerable difference also in the expense on heating, electricity consumption, gas consumption, kitchen and room equipment, detergents, medicine, books, newspapers, and sport articles. Workers spent 7,580 forints on the above mentioned items and white-collar workers 11,390 forints. There is a considerable difference also in the so-called services chapter. While workers spent 5,570 forints on rent, common expenses in the case of cooperative housing, painting, various machines, repairs of vehicles, cleaners, hairdressers, holidays, vacations, movies, concerts, post, and lawyers, white-collar workers spent 9,860 forints on the same items.

[Benedek] The average and statistical standardization conceal conceptual details. Who are the people who belong to the white-collar occupations?

[Baranyai] On one hand, the leaders, those who guide the state, economic, and public life; they are at the top of this group of people finanicially. On the other hand, graduate professional who do not occupy management jobs and people with high school or lesser education who fill various white-collar positions also belong to this category. We are talking here about a considerable number of people, therefore we separate the graduate professionals with management positions from those employed in non-management positions; their income perceptibly exceeds the average of the white-collar workers by 7-10 percent. A good example of this is provided by the private car statistics. We find a car in 36 out of 100 households in Hungary. With workers families, this porportion is about average (37 cars), while 63 percent of the white-collar workers possess a car. Within this last figure, however, 75 perecent of the intelligentsia households "support" a car. We must mention this separately, as this is a new phenomenon in Hungarian society, that the number of cars in families of pensioners is increasing. The families purchase the car in their "active" period and do not part with it later. By the way, today every fourth household in Hungary is a "pensioner household".

Houses and Country Cottages

[Benedek] We can talk about the housing issue in many respects. What is the picture as regards the size of the dwellings of certain strata of society that emerges from last year's data?

[Baranyai] Some 36 percent of the workers, 48 percent of the white-collar workers, and 16 percent of the pensioners live in three or more rooms. Some 49 percent of the workers, 44 percent of the white-collar workers, and 50 percent of the pensioners live in 2-room apartments. We find 15 percent of the workers, 8 percent of the white-collar workers, and 34 percent of the pensioners in 1-room apartments. Out of every 100 workers families, 74 live in apartments with bathroom and flushing toilets, while the percentage in the case of white-collar workers and pensioners is 93 and 50 percent respectively. At the same time, workers households dwelling, the peasant households spend 8.1 percent, white-collar households spend 9 percent, and pensioners spend 15.1 percent. It is perhaps worth mentioning that 6 percent of the workers families and 17.8 percent of the white-collar workers own country cottages and weekend houses. However, the dynamics of acquiring housing has slowed down. The creation of a new home requires considerable effort on the part of the families and the parents are increasingly contributing to solving the housing problems of the young people.

[Benedek] Although per capita income is larger in absolute terms in the families of white-collar workers than in the case of workers households -- the difference is 12,200 forints a year, that is, a little more than 1,000 forints per month -- it seems from the detailed data that the families of white-collar workers posses more valuable items, purchase more, and are clearly more prosperous. How do you explain this?

[Baranyai] Partly by the above mentioned higher income and partly by the structure of purchase and consumption. By a more rational and careful distribution of kitchen money one can save a considerable amount of expenses. Considerable amounts of money can also be saved on beverages.

Taking everything in consideration: those in white-collar households who are actively working earn an average of 28 percent more during their main activity than workers. In addition, the difference between the pensions of those in this group and the pensioners in the workers households is 17 percent to the benefit to the benefit of the white-collar pensioners. This differnce is incresed by the fact that, while 100 active earners in white-collar positions must take care of 63 dependents -- mostly children -- workers families must take care of more dependents: 67. Another factor is that there is a perceptibly greater loss of income due to illness in the circle of the workers compared to the white-collar workers. This income surplus noticed with the white-collar workers can only be partially compensated for by the fact that the "income deriving from the sale of goods from small scale agricultural activity" and the food produced for their own consumption are larger in the case of workers than white-collar workers since a larger proportion of workers live in villages.

Neither is it accidental from the viewpoint of purchasing and accumulating goods how one acquires that "extra" income. Income from sources beyond the main activity or main job is frequent among both white-collar workers and workers. But we must not forget that, in spite of this, there a lot of areas of intellectual and manual activity where there are no or only limited possibilities for "side work." A pharmacist, a council clerk or child-welfare officer, or a small town teacher, for example, can get some extra work only by accident.

Young People Starting On their Careers

[Benedek] White-collar workers starting their career and young professionals in white-collar jobs are in a difficult financial situation. Do the statistics refer to this situation?

[Baranyai] Of course. The pay of the graduate professionals matches that of skilled workers at the age of 28-30, but since skilled workers become wage earners much earlier than professionals, their "overall" income is tangibly higher than that of the graduate professionals even at the age of 30. However, the statistics also mention the fact that once they pass this age, the wages of the professionals generally increase faster.

[Benedek] Can we draw the conclusion then that talented and ambitious young people who do not continue their studies or stop them because of financial considerations are wrong in their decisions?

[Baranyai] The more sources that are available for young people who wish to work, earn, and prosper the better. There is an increase in possibilities in today's Hungary although we are witnessing a regrouping of financial sources. This process is often taking place in a distorted way. Thus there are considerable differences in among wages of various white-collar positions and this fact greatly influences young people in choosing their profession. Some areas are not attractive and this can lead to social problems in the long run. There is a considerable numbe rof graduate professionals who leave their original career. It is also true, of course, that, compared to the seventies, everyone has a more difficult life and this is also reflected in our data. Compared with 1978, last year the real value of average wages deriving from the main activity was 8 percent lower. Pensioners, too, are in a considerably more difficult situation. Some people responded to the changes by restructing their consumption. Therefore, many people are forced to spend the greater part of their income on food and only a smaller part on clothes and the purchase of durable goods while, within their purchases, quantitative needs increasingly substitute for qualitative consumption. However, for the talented, ambitious young people, it continues to be worth studying. A diploma multiplies individual possibilities.

At the same time, consumption plays a particular role in people's lives. If we have become accustomed to a certain level, we find it difficult to give up its advantages. That is why many people take extra work in their free time. We see that an increasing number of people nowadays are looking for new sources of income. Statistics also recorded this process. Until we find the most profitable answer to the challengers of the world, the income and consumption expenses of households and families will motivate our everyday life with many contradictions and tensions. But we should not see only the negative aspect in this but encouragement too: each strata will find it imaginatively for the available goods.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC REPORT

AU161435 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by "Vanicsek": "Report of KSH (Central Statistical Office) -- Production Is Accelerating"]

[Text] Some favorable processes have begun in the economy and indications are that they will last over a long period. A few days ago the Central Statistical Office sent our editorial office its resume of the results of the first 5 months.

It is striking that there is a 5.3 percent increase in the engineering sector, though we cannot disregard the fact that the corresponding results of last year were rather low and only the last-minute rush at the end of the year brought an improvement in the sector's results. The salient boom in the metallurgy sector also deserves attention. (Though in this case we must remember that the State Planning Commission did not decide about the sector's situation in this way.) It is expected that the economic boom in the building materials industry will also decline. As can be seen from our chart, all the other sectors continue to be stagnant.

The most interesting question is how the situation developed in the agricultural and foreign trade sectors following the nuclear reactor accident in April. According to the data, there was not sudden drop in the procurement of agricultural (including horticultural and animal husbandry) products, because there had already been a 5 percent decline in the previous months. It appears from the information that the Chernobyl nuclear accident did not cause a fundamental change in the structure of foreign trade either, though the growth of our convertible exports was slower that the already declining basis in the same period last year. It is clear that we cannot attribute to this unpleasant episode the frightening discrepancy between the rapidly growing imports and the very slightly growing non-ruble export sectors.

	1985 figures as percent of 1984	1985 January-May as a percent of same period previous year	1986 January-May as a percent of same period previous year
Industry's total volume of production based on gross production value	100.9	99.9	101.2
Mining industry	102.9	98.6	99.4
Electric energy sector	102.0	102.6	98.4

Metallurgy sector	102.2	96.7	103.6
Engineering sector	103.4	100.1	105.3
Building materials sector	96.0	90.1	103.4
Chemical sector	101.0	102.2	100.0
Light industry	99.1	100.1	99.1
Food industry	98.2	99.8	99.6
Number of employees	99.4	99.5	99.4
Per capita production	101.5	100.4	101.9
Per hour production	103.1	103.1	103.5
Average monthly wages of employees	110.6	108.3	107.7
Producer's prices	105.0	104.8	104.2

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU161057 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution of Mongolia, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following greetings telegram to Ulaanbaatar to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution of Mongolia, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidentail Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and on behalf of the entire Hungarian people, we sent our comradely greetings and good wishes to you and the friendly people of the MPR.

Our people regard with respect the results of the Mongolian people in the construction of their society in the past 6 and 1/2 decades. We highly appreciate the active foreign policy of the MPR for consolidating peace and strengthening international security. We are sincerely pleased that the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries, and peoples are developing in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninsm and the solidarity of internationalism in a many-sided way, and are showing new signs of improvement in all areas of life. On the occasion of your national day, we wish you and the friendly Mongolian people further successes in socialist construction work, in fulfilling the resolutions of the MPRP's 19th Congress, and in the service of the cause of peace.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, sent a greetings telegram to Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hura. The National Council of Trade Unions, the National Council of the PPF, the KISZ Central Committee, the National Peace Council, the National Council of Hungarian Women, and the Hungarian Red Cross have also sent greetings to their counterparts.

DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SOVIET MINISTER

LD162039 Warsaw PAP in English 1953 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today [16 July] Soviet Minister of the Coal Industry Mikhail Shchadov. The meeting, during which the sides discussed problems of bilateral cooperation, was also attended by Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

BEJGER RECEIVES SOVIET BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION

LD160809 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, headed by its commander, Vice Admiral Ivanov, arrived in Gdynia yesterday [14 July] on a 4-day visit. [passage omitted] The Soviet guests were received yesterday by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk party voivodship committee. The meeting was attended by the consul general of the Soviet Union in Gdansk, Minister Plenipotentiary Ivan Tkachenko.

POLISH-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION BEGINS WORK

LD071912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The inugural session of the Polish-Soviet commission for cooperation in natural, exact, and technical sciences has begun in Warsaw. The Soviet delegation is headed by Professor Nikolay Basov and the Polish delegation is led by Professor Wojciech Zielenkiewicz.

POLISH-MOROCCAN POLITICAL TALKS HELD 15-16 Jul

LD162004 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- The Polish and Moroccan Ministries of Foreign Affairs conducted here political consultations between July 15 and 16, the sides being represented by Vice-Minister Jan Majewski and Secretary of State Ahmed Cherkaoui, respectively. Both sides reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the present international situation. They expressed the will to continue dialogue, the development of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation and joint activity in the international arena for the good of peace and detente in the world. The Moroccan guest was also received by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol. The talks were attended by Moroccan Ambassador to Poland Abdessalam Ouazzani.

YOUTH BRIGADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD161654 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16: A 150-member Fourth Polish Youth Brigade named after Carlos Roloff-Mialowski returned today from Cuba where during a nearly four-week stay they visited nine provinces of the country and met the local youth and representatives of political-administrative authorities and trade union organizations.

The young Poles also visited many sites of national remembrance. The programme of the visit included voluntary work on the construction of industrial projects and a three-day stay at the most famous Cuban health spa, Varadero. The members of the brigade were received in Havana by CC Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Raul Castro.

"The unusual cordiality, spontaneity and hospitality of the Cubans and the immense amount of impressions tied with discovering the history of this exotic country were experiences which will be remembered for a long time," the head of the brigade, Deputy Chairman of the Chief Council of the Union of Polish Students Jaroslaw Pachowski told PAP.

JARUZELSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAQI LEADER

LD170914 Warsaw PAP In English 0655 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory message to President of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Huseyn to mark the country's national day, observed on July 17.

LEADERS HAIL MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY, OFFICIALS

AU141222 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Mongolian counterparts on Mongolian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in Ulaanbaatar:

On your national day, the anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send you, dear comrades, as well as the MPRP Central Committee, Great People's Hural Presidium, MPR Council of Ministers, and the entire Mongolian people sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and in our own name.

The anti-imperialist and antifeudal people's revolution put an end to the social pressure in your country 65 years ago. The Mongolian people embarked on the road to national rebirth and profound social transformations. Under the leadership of its vanguard MPRP, it is successfully building socialism and consolidating the country's independence.

The international prestige of your state, an important component of the socialist community, is growing. The MPR's foreign policy and its activity aimed at perpetuating peace, security, and international cooperation in Asia and the entire world enjoy respect.

We are deeply satisfied that Polish-Mongolian relations are developing favorably; cooperation between both countries in all spheres is increasing and traditional friendship between both peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is consolidating itself. We are genuinely convinced that relations between our parties and states will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of both peoples and the entire socialist community.

We wish you, dear comrades, and through you the fraternal Mongolian people success in performaning the ambitious tasks set by the 19th MPRP Congress in socialist construction and in the further development of the MPR.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman.

JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON PLANS FOR PARTIAL AMNESTY

LD162245 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In an interview granted in Warsaw to Spanish television, Polish head of state General Jaruzelski announced that the amnesty that the Polish parliament is preparing to grant will be of a partial nature. In the past few years, Jaruzelski said, we have granted three amnesties, one of them, in 1984, was a total amnesty in which we released all noncriminals prisoners, and expression used in Poland to describe political prisoners. In 1983 and 1985 the amnesey was partial, as is that which is now being prepared. The framework of this amnesty, Jaruzelski said, will be determined by the Polish parliament which will take the appropriate decisions. It will not include certain extreme cases which in his opinion lead to phenomena that destroy the life of the country and that are related to the violation of Polish law and constitution. Gen Jaruzelski also spoke about the Polish external debt and relations with Spain.

POLITBURO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AFTER MEETING 9 JUL

AU160718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 86 pp 1,2

["Communique Issued After PZPR Politburo Session"]

[Text] On July 19, at its first session following the 10th PZPR Congress, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the key conclusions stemming from the Central Committee report, congress discussions, the PZPR resolution and program, and the final adddress delivered by the Central Committee first secretary. The importance and urgency of the tasks stemming from these documents calls for their immediate implementation.

One of the fundamental conditions for the successful attainment of the goals set out at the congress is the dissmination of the substance and decisiosn of the congress -- communicating the subtance and decisions of the congress to individual settings and winning over working people for active participation in well-organized and conscientious work for the good of Poland and all Poles. All that is undertaken toward this end by the party ought to be readily understandable and should win the support of the workers class and the millions of working people.

Working in conjunction with the government Presidium, the Politburo conducted a preliminary review of the concept and methodology for the implementation of the resolution in various areas of life. The Politburo decided to draw up -- with the assistance of experts and specialists drawn from numerous milieus and areas of socioeconomic life -- a uniform timetable for the implementation of the decisions made at the 10th Congress. Significant proposals voiced during the precongress campaign will also be reviewed. Special attention was focused on the careful and thorough elaboration of the draft plan -- announced in the Central Committee report and adopted by the congress -- for reviewing organizational structures and posts in the entire country by applying the attestation method.

The review is intended to modernize and improve the functioning of the economy and the state, to provide support for reform mechanisms, to rationalize the level and structure of employment, to reduce bureaucratic phenomena, and to remove regulations that encumber citizens in the conduct of their lives.

This extensive undertaking cannot be a one-time, spectacular campaign. It is a long-term process that will occur in many stages. However, at the present time it is becoming necessary to quickly introduce changes, which are ready for implementation, in those areas of life that meet society's most pressing expectations.

A party-government commission will be formed for reviewing and modernizing economic and state organizational structures and work posts. The commission's membership will be composed of outstanding theorists, political activities, and representatives of social and vocational associations. It will draw up programs for further work and coordinate such work.

At the same time, an extensive public opinion survey will be conducted. The results of this survey and the work produced by experts will be used during the preliminary phase of preparations. The introduction of changes will be preceded by the exhaustive presentation of whatever changes are proposed and thorough discussion on the topic.

The Politburo and the government Presidium deemed it essential to set up an efficient system for the exchange of experience and for the utilization of the best solutions employed by those leading enterprises that make good use of economic reform mechanisms. Among these mechanisms is the brigade contract system, which continues to be implemented too slowly. It will also be necessary to afford strong support for the introduction of the work evaluation system. The attestation system should also encompass investment, projects, production techniques, and production processes, especially those that will go into operation during the current 5-year period, in accordance with planned objectives.

More resolute assistance needs to be provided for the creation of small plants that produce mainly consumer goods, and for enterprises that conduct work directed toward innovation and application.

The Politburo stated that the tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress significantly upgraded the criteria employed vis-a-vis managerial cadres at all levels and increased the degree of professional and social and moral responsibility. The tasks require increased efforts and innovation in work methods, especially in organizing the activities of work teams.

Those who find that the new tasks and harsher requirements are beyond their capabilities should, on their own initiative, give a chance to those whose level of activity, energy, and character traits create a guarantee that heavier responsibilities will be shouldered, a chance to bright, dynamic people who have not always been noticed so far. The creation of new solutions makes it possible for young people in particular to prove themselves under innovative systems and to put their capabilities to the test. Youth organizations should act as patrons of such processes.

There is greater and greater scope for social and organizational activity and for utilizing knowledge and experience in, inter alia, workers self-management councils and regional self-government bodies. The Politburo stated that many social organizations could assume certain tasks that have hitherto been solely discharged by central and regional administrative bodies. [paragraph continues]

Appropriate organizational and legal steps must be taken toward this end.

The Politburo underscored the need for the party to display greater concern for the development and higher quality of ideological work. The realization of economic tasks and the process of solving social problems must be closely linked to strengthening the ideological foundations of party activity and to a more offensive-like approach to its program.

In ideological and training work there is a need to develop a more profound form of conceptual reflection, to analyze the theoretical results of the congress, and to examine the ideological implications of the congress. The content of the 10th Congress ought to be reflected in party training; in economic education programs; in programs on the law, the state, and history; and in ideological and training work with young people. This should occur as quickly as possible and should begin with the period of summer activity.

The principle of openness in public life will be strengthened. Propaganda should focus more on providing concrete and constructive criticism directed at negative phenomena in all areas of life and at subjectively conditioned negligence. At the same time, organizational innovation, outstanding individual achievments, and people who do well in their work ought to be publicized to a greater extent than before. A desire to spread attitudes worthy of emulation ought to be encouraged. The best experience gathered by towns and communes, by regional associations that function well, by selfless activists, and by people passionately devoted to their communities ought to be built upon and publicized.

The Politburo underscored the role of party echelons and organizations in creating a climate that is conductive to conscientiousness, openness, sincerity, and good relations between people. Party organizations must be receptive to the idea of extensive cooperation with people who are not party members and must listen to opinions that they express. The Politburo stressed the status of basic party organizations.

In ministries, the central and regional offices, in enterprises, and in organizations and associations attention should be focused on the implementation of the congress resolution. It should become a reference point used in the execution of tasks. An appropriate climate must be created and preparations ought to be made for implementing the resolution in all its points.

The increase in democracy in all areas of public life and the difficult and responsible nature of the tasks stemming from the congress call for greater discipline in the implementation process. Party members should lead the way in this respect. They should find others emulating them on account of their social attitudes, their attitude toward work, their activeness, and their sense of responsibility; party members should adhere closely to the principle of implementing the resolution conscientiously.

The Politburo stated that the PZPR election and accountability campaign is a period of particular importance. It is a period during which the decisions mad at the 10th Congress will be linked to the most important problems facing communities and to the party organizations representing them.

It will be possible to fully attain the goals stemming from the congress documents only if initiative is released and potential social involvement is efficently utilized. With this in mind, the Politburo requests that all party members study the congress documents thoroughly and establish tasks stemming from these documents for basic party organizations and individual party members. [paragraph continues]

The Politburo also asks party members to disseminate the contents of congress documents in their communities and to win the support of colleagues who are not party members.

The Politburo and government Presidium request that social organizations, unions, and associations that are especially closely connected with the economy, science, and technology, and organization and management analyze as thoroughly as possible those contents of the 10th Congress resolution that concern their areas of statutory activity and define forms and methods for their participation in implementing the decisions made at the congress.

Progress in achieving political stability and in developing processes leading to accord, and measurable and tangible -- although still not sufficient nor satisfactory -- economic achievements constitute a positive base for accelerating Poland's development. Being convinced that the good of the fatherland is the highest common value, the Politburo and the government Presidium call on all citizens to contribute -- to the best of their knowledge, skills, and will -- to the common good by implementing the vision of the 10th PZPR Congress, a vision of an efficient, modern, and law-abiding Poland.

The Politburo approved the program and organizational provisions of the Second Central Committee Plenum, which will be held this month. The plenum will discuss party tasks in disseminating and implementing the resolutions adopted at the 10th Congress.

SEJM SESSION OPENS 17 Jul, AGENDA DETAILED

LD170956 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) meeting has been opened here today [17 July]. The initial agenda includes two reports of the economic plan, budget and finance committee. The first one deals with the implementation of the last-year national budget and other finance-related acts. The report also suggests that a motion of acceptance be given to the government. The other report of the committee is concerned with the implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85. It also discusses the extent to which the 1983-85 austerity programme has been implemented.

Today's agenda includes following items:
-- Appointment of members of the socio-economic council,
-- Report of the membership and standing orders committee and of the legislative procedure committee on the Polish Sejm regulations bill,
-- Deputies' questions, and
-- Motion to close the Sejm spring session.

The meeting is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski told the assembly that the Council of State submitted to the Sejm a draft law on a special procedure towards perpetrators of some crimes. The Sejm Presidium proposed that the Sejm would examine the appropriate committee's report on the matter today. The Sejm Presidium also received motions on changes within the compositions of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The Sejm added two points to the agenda:
-- A report by the Sejm administration, internal affairs and justice committee and legislative committee on the draft law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some crimes,
-- changes in state posts.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, VOIVODAS DISCUSS CONGRESS

LD161908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held in which voivodas participated. Premier Zbigniew Messner presented a program for the implementation of tasks imposed on the government by the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. Referring to the materials and decisions of the 10th Congress, he said that all ministries and voivodships will prepare their own detailed programs for realization.

The program draws attention to the fact that it has been stressed in detail who is to prepare the answer to a given problem, who supervises, and who is responsible for its implementation. There are many tasks that have to be resolved by a definite date, including those of the Ministries of Domestic Trade and services, Agriculture and Food Economy, and Forestry, and Timber Industry which are required to end the rationing of meat and meat products in 1987.

A discussion followed, which was attended by representatives of the government and the voivodas, on the steps necessary to implement the tasks. A great deal of attention was devoted to issues connected with house building, stressing the fact that much greater responsibility should be borne by work enterprises for the housing conditions of their employees. The need to improve tax regulations was indicated, as was the need for greater concentration of investments and for help for small-scale production, improvements in trade, and an increase in the area of reclaimed land. Naturally, there was also discussion of the administrative tasks arising from the congress resolutions. Summing up the discussion, Zbigniew Messner said the meeting has shown the need for the preparation of a program on implementating the 10th Congress resolutions, and he drew attention to the need for a better execution of decisions made at the highest level, by regional offices.

Later in the meetings the Council of Ministers was acquainted with reports on the implementation of central investments this year, which were included in government orders and undertaken in cooperation with the CEMA countries. The meeting also discussed investment programs due to implementation this year.

JOINT MEETING OF PZPR, ZSL, SD HELD 16 JUL

LD162052 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Cooperation Commission, the ZSL, and the SD was held today [16 July]. Taking part in the session were, from the PZPR: Wjociech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, and Tadeusz Porebski; from the ZSL: Roman Malinowski, Jozef Koziol, Tadeusz Szelachowski, Bogdan Krolewski, and Kazimierz Olesiak; and from the SD: Tadeusz Withold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Modzelewski, Jersy Gruchalski, Mieczyslaw Lesniak, and Andrzej Rajewski.

Also taking part were representatives of Catholic and lay Christian organizations; signatories of the declaration on PRON; Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax association; Kazimierz V. Morawski, president of the Christian Social Association; and Andrezej Deskur, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union. Also participating were Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council.

The results ensuing from the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, which serve the further consistent implementation of the course of socialist renewal, were mooted and discussed. During the deliberations, emphasis was placed on the contributions of the allied political parties, of the associations of Catholics and lay Christians, of PRON, and of its individual and collective participants to the results of the discussions on the program of socialist development in Poland endorsed by the 10th PZPR Congress.

The importance of initiatives that serve to extend the area of national accord was pointed out. Support was expressed for the PRON initiative aimed at mitigating legal punitive measures against the perpetrators of certain crimes.

There was discussion of the idea of setting up a social consultative council under the Council of State, and of the possibility of the establishment of citizens' consultative bodies by voivodship people's councils. Support was given to the setting up of socioeconomic councils under the voivodship people's councils, of appointing public spokesmen on civic rights, as well as the regualtion by statute of social consultation, and the further enrichment of the democratic procedures of the electoral law. The significance of PRON's initiatives in these matters was stressed, and the expediency of increasing use by the Sejm, the Council of State, and local self-government, of PRON's opinion-forming and advisory potential was pointed out.

The participation of PRON and its collective members is also essential in carrying out a general survey of organizational structures and workplaces.

Participants in the meeting emphasized the permanence and the topicality of the principles and the content of the delcaration on PRON, which was adopted 4 years ago. At the same time it was stressed that the consistent implementation of the course of socialist renewal, accord, and reform will lead to the strengthening of PRON, and the enrichment of the form and content of its work. A favorable occasion for this would be the accountability and election campaign preceding the Second PRON Congress, to be held in 1987.

COMPOSITION OF PZPR, CONGRESS DELEGATES OUTLINED

AU161225 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Marek Henzler article: "The 10th Congress -- Members and Delegates"]

[Text] A month before the congress the PZPR numbered 2,125.762 members and candidates, from 1,776 delegates were chosen for the 10th PZPR Congress. The most numerous voivodhsip party organization is the Katowice organization, which numbered 250,800 members at the end of 1985 and chose 208 delegates. The next biggest organizations are the Warsaw (137,000 members and 110 delegates), Poznan (86,200 members and 69 delegates), Bydgoszch (78,400 numbers and 64 delegates), Lodz (76,500 members and 60 delegates), and Kielce (71,200 members and 58 delegates). Every third congress delegate hails from these six voivodships.

The smallest voivodship organizations are the Biala Podlaska (13,400 members and 11 delegates), Chelm (13,900 members and 11 delegates), Lomza (15,800 members and 12 delegates), Ostroleka (16,700 members and 13 delegates), and Przemysl (17, 900 members and 14 delegates). All these voivodships were set up in 1975. The last 13 voivodship organizations in the list of organizations total together as many members and delegates as the Katowice organization does.

Party members and candidates belong to 75,000 primary and 20,600 shop party organizations. Some 50 percent of the primary party organizations are active in rural areas and include one-quarter of the PZPR members.

Over 50 percent of primary party organizations total up to 15 members, and as many as 4,000 of these organizations -- mainly in rural areas and trade, services, education, and health services -- total 5 members each, which means they are just within the limits of their statutory powers. That is why it has been proposed that the congress should change the statute to the effect that three members, instead of the five previously required, are empowered to set up an independent primary party organization. There are about 1,850 party organizations totaling over 100 members. They account for 4 percent of all organizations nd for almost 39 percent of party members and candidates and are situated mainly in large industrial plants, universities, and the organizational units subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 1980-86 the number and composition of PZPR members have radically changed. In the first half of 1980, 106,000 persons were admitted into the party, but when August with all its results arrived, the party lost over 300,000 members before the Ninth Congress. On the eve of this congress there were 2,824,000 members and candidates, of whom every fourth left the party in the following months. About 740,000 members were crossed off the party rolls and about 40,000 members were removed from the party mainly in the second half of 1981 and during martial law. Between the congresses the PZPR admitted about 160,000 candidates into its ransk: 1,200 in the second half of 1981; 7,500 in 1982; 17,000 in 1983, 35,000 in 1984; 63,000 in 1985; and over 30,000 this year.

The largest group of party members who left the party between the congresses were workers, whose numbers decreased from 1,265,000 to 810,000, that is by 36 percent. The number of peasants in the party decreased by 28.8 percent and of intellectuals by 12.2 percent. The class and population structure of the party has also changed: The ratio of workers has decreased from 44.8 to 38.2 percent; that of peasants has significantly decreased from 9.5 to 9 percent; that of intellectuals has increased from 44 to 51.5 percent; and that of young party members (up to 29) has decreased from 15.6 to 7.5 percent. These trends are now beginning to change: The ratio of recent party admissions of workers and peasants has amounted to 50.3 percent, and over 50 percent of new admissions are below 29.

Comparison of the composition of the delegates to the Ninth Congress in 1981 with that at the 10th Congress shows considerable changes. The primary features is that there are fewer delegates now. In 1981 the mandate commission recognized the validity of 1,962 mandates of congress delegates compared with 1,776 mandates at this congress. AT the Ninth Congress 482 workers delegates accounted for 22.3 percent, but at the 10th Congress 743 workers delegates account for 41.3 percent. At the Ninth Congress 195 private and cooperative farmers accounted for 9.2 percent of all delegates and now 174 of them account for 9.8 percent. In 1981 intellectual delegates accounted for 66.7 percent of all delegates, but now they account for 48 percent. In 1981 there were 108 women delegates (5.5 percent), but now there are 356 of them (20 percent). The 10th Congress was attended by 146 professors, lecturers, and doctors, but the Ninth Congress was attended by 118 such figures, although there were almost 200 more delegates overall. In 1981 some 20 percent of delegates were regular workers of the prty apparatus, but there are 15 percent of them at this congress. Every fifth delegate is a member of a youth organization, but in 1981 only every twelfth was. During the Ninth Congress 56 percent of delegates were members of the branch trade unions, 20.6 percent of Solidarity, 0.9 percent of the autonomous trade union, 4.7 percent of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, and 0.5 percent of Solidarity for Private Farmers. Today a decisive majority of delegates belongs to new trade unions. The delegates also include 10 retirees and a large number of employees of defense and interior ministries. The present central party authorities have 173 delegates at the 10th Congress, for which 1,397 (78.7 percent) delegates were chosen for the first time. [paragraph continues]

In 1981 as many as 91 percent were debutants. It is hard to say how the structure of age and education has changed because at both congresses the mandate commissions used different criteria for classifying delegates. In any case the ninth congress was dominated by delegates between 40 and 49 (40 percent), but this congress is being dominated by those between 36 and 50 (52.1 percent). In 1981 some 56.2 percent of delegates possessed incomplete and complete higher education, but at this congress 44 percent of them possess such education.

MIODOWICZ DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS WITH MINERS

AU160734 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Addressing a meeting of miners at the "Szombierki" coal mine in Bytom, Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, said that it is not coincidental that he is visitng the "Szombierki" mine. There are two work places and work forces that require constant contact from me, he said. One of them is the Lenin Steelworks, where I come from, with which I am still strongly connected, and from which I obtain my only salary. The other work force is you, at the "Szombierki" coal mine, for it is here that a consolidation of the reemerging trade union movement has occurred. A. Miodowicz recalled that the first and most important matter for trade unionists is to protect the health of working people more effectively. That is why trade unions strongly support decisions which forecast a modernization of industry. In this way, heavy daily toil will be easier. Nothing aggravates trade unionists as much as views that the trade unions are conservative and do not encourage economic reform, A. Miodowicz said. Trade unions' style of action an our organizatinal structure disprove this most clearly. All trade union authority and rights lie in the hands of the factory trade unions, which have maximum interest in the independence of their factories. Neither is it true that we trade unionists defend all workers the same way, even those who "lag behind." Here in "Szombierki" 2 years ago we spoke about collective labor agreements. Today a bill on these is already in the Sejm. It is true that this bill does not satisfy us completely, but thanks to the political decisions that have been made there ar no more disputes between the government side and trade union side. There is one single meritorious discussion.

Many issues encountered by the trade unions every day have been discussed at the congress and supported by means of the decisions taken there. But trade unions must also draw conclusions for themselves. For example, the struggle against inflation was regarded as an important task for the party. But it is just as important for the trade unions, A. Miodowicz said. Price rises can certainly not be avoided, but we must carefully monitor some rises, for example food. We must equally monitor wages.

How do I view my appointment as Politburo member? Life and time themselves will surely provide the best answer, but today this may cause controversy. I will try to explain how I understand this appointment and how those who voted for me understand it. I believe it is an expression of recognition for the organization, steadfastness, and consistency we have displayed in our trade union activity. It is also an expression of recognition for the union's class political line, for all those deserving the respect of trade union activists, for the chairman of factory and departmental councils, and for activists within trade union federations and other structures. We have already been able to convince ourselves, A. Miodowicz continued, that if trade unions fail to take part in the shaping of political decisions from the very beginning, it is much more difficult for them to alter the situation later. This is illustrated by our harsh encounters over prices, or by the question of maintaining the social benefits currently inf orce, or the subject of amending the labor code, where we fialed to achieve anything, or the law on work premises. There exists a "sparkle" ["iskrzenie"] along the government-trade union line, and it will continue to exist. Therefore, it is good for the trade unions to be where important decisions are made.

'DANGEROUS' ARTICLE CONDEMNED, EDITORS RESIGN

AU161951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Article signed "(C.K.)": "In Connection With the POZJA Article -- a Dangerous Integration of the World"]

[Text] There are texts written by literary men and by critics that are impossible to ignore because they stimulate interest, concern, admiration, or opposition. The article "In the World Torn Apart" (Part one: Poets and Courtiers; and Part Two: Thirty Years in 3 years), which was written by Bohdan Urbankowski, deputy chief editor of POEZJA, and which was published in POEZJA Issue 3, 1986, stimulates absolute disbelief and indignation in light of the fact that dangerous products of worthless thoughts and language again emerge from a past that seemed to be irrevocably over and done with and that sterotypes and myths that serve the dangerous integration of the world in the name of reactionary and chauvinistic values have come to life again.

Bodhan Urbankowski made an attempt to sum up the postwar years in Polish literary life and based it on a conservative evaluation of our most recent history. He questioned the meaning of the Polish revolution and decided that great social and constitutional reforms and socialist construction were "crimes committed against the entire nation and its present and future life." Repeating the anticommunist phraseology about the alleged power of the "new class" and falsifying the meaning of the postwar social and constitutional changes, Urbankowski came out in favor of the views of the owners of "prosperus properities", the interests of the rich, and the WIN [Freedom and Independence -- underground political organization during World War II] program.

One effect of the war on politics, he writes, "was the paradoxical shift of Poland in Europe -- geographically toward the West and politically and ideologically toward he East." To Urbanowski this shift has deprived Poland of its "national sacrum" and has subjected it to the laicization of its culture and to Stalinization. Anti-Sovietism and clericalism prevent Urbanowski from seeing any positive political and constitutional solutions that are favorable to Poland. Everything is being contaminated by harmful positions. Salvation could come from "national socialism," the protoplasts of which are to him Pilsudski, Abramowski, Brzozwski, Kelles-Krauz, the Ossowskis, Chalasinski, Hockfeld, and others, but which was destroyed by the "red encyclopedists," as he calls the cultural activitists of the Marxist left-wing.

Urbankowski links the socialism that does not originate from the "national sacrum" to "Soviet models," to decrees from above on these models issued by the "servile members of the former Lwow [Soviet Lvov] aktivs," and to the ideology brought to Poland by the Polish Armed Forces. In this context the Polish autonomous elections, class arguments, conflicts of the Polish revolution, and great social and economic problems of the dramastic postwar period in Poland do not exist; everything becomes a manipulation of the expanded alien agencies, as the POEZJA author argues. Instead of culture based on the "national sacrum" and of religious values linked to this culture, we have been given a substitue, nihilistic, Stalinist, and lay culture, in which the role of "substitute religion, that is of new Faith," is being played by the scientific principles of Marxism -- principles that Urbankowski ridicules to the full. This new culture and the literary generations linked to its are "substitute" in nature, and it is primarily the security service that benefits from them. Actually, there is no Polish culture at all because the best people -- the poets of the nationalistic rightist group called "Sztuka i Narod" [Art and Nation] -- lost their lives during the war and their place was taken by "inferior" survivors of Baczynski's generation: Bratyny, Borowski, Rozewicz, Biaoloszewski, and Bartelski. [paragraph continues]

Nor can Staff and Iwaszkiewicz be said to represent Polish culture because they have never written poems with "messages direct from the sacrum", although they are "religious believers."

Urbankowski's philosophy of history is as syncretistic as were many conservative systems that the extreme antisocialiste groups used not so long ago. His philosophy is no doubt an outgrowth of Roman Dmowski's ideas, and that is why Urbankowski accuses the Jews of whatever has taken place in Polish literature since the war. He is very skilled in counting the Jews who are present on editorial boards and in politics. He also share religious ideas with the prewar National Democratics and believes that, in terms of Aryanism, polytheism is better than Judaic monotheism. From the National Democratics he borrowed entire sets of phrases and the practice of identifying our nationality with Catholicism and of dividing people into nationality creative elites and into aliens. He is also fond of the traditions of anarchosyndicalist ides, of the ideology of freedom and independence, which he takes as a model for Polish reality, and of other similar ideas. Everything in this system is useful and functional because it helps destroy "the political-literary legend that links the beginning of PPR poetry to the Polish People's Armed Forces approching from the East to Lublin -- the 'first capital."'

That is why he produced countermyths without caring for their cohesiveness because he knows that conservative idelogies have something special, nice, and desirable to offer everyone. That is why in Bohdan Urbankowski's view "national socialism" is merely a very transparent and motely view for the most nationalistic, anti-Soviet, and anti-Semitic aspects of the ideologies represented by the prewar National Democratics. These ideologies regard Marxism as Jewish communism, and alien body, a "pseudoscience," and a great manipulation, the only escape from which is pure nationalism and the "national sacrum."

"In the World Torn Apart" reminds us of whatever is dangerous and shameful and whatever we want to forget. This article has been concocted from the vapors of dangerous myths. We must warn against and protect our culture from such ideas.

The Executive Committee of the PZPR primary organization of the Warsaw branch of the Union of Polish Writers also adopts such a stand, expressing the "astonishment and indignation" of the party community of writers. Sharing the view about the political harmfulness of the publication of Urbanowski's article, which represents an antisocialist and nationalistic concept of Poland's most recent history and of postwar literary life, the PZPR Cultural Department and Propaganda Department asked the POEZJA editor to make personnel changes. As a result, Bohdan Drozdowski resigned as chief editor of POEZJA and Bohdan Urbankowski was recalled from his function of deputy chief editor.

RESULTS OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

LD112116 Budapest MTI in English 1847 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office and Stefan Birlea, president of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Romania held talks in Bucharest July 10th and 11th on the advance of economic cooperation between the two countries. They agreed on the continuation of national economic plans, contents and organizations. As a result of the talks commodity turnover between the two countries is to rise between 1987 and 1990. Import of Dacia cars will be 30,000 per annum. There is to be an expansion of reciprocal deliveries in the engineering industry and chemical industry, and continous plan coordination and the working plan have been approved. The parties examined the elaboration of the programme of Hungarian-Romanian economic and technological and scientific cooperation until the year 2000, and marked out the themes of cooperation of importance to economic strategy which determine the development trends of economic relations in the long term. Particular attention is to be given to cooperation in road vehicle production, microelectronics, robotics and the chemical industry. Briefs were given on economic policy endeavours and on topical issues in the system of planning and economic management.

During the course of his stay in Bucharest the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, and Lejos Faluvegi also met with deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu, chairman of the Romanian section of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed government committee on economic cooperation. Present at the talks was Tibor Hodicska, temporary charge d'affairs at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Romania. Lajos Faluvegi and the delegation he headed returned to Budapest Friday.

CEAUSESCU, FRG'S STERCKEN DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU161858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/86 -- On July 16, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hans Stercken, president of the Interparliamentary Union Council, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is visiting Romania, invited by the Grand National Assembly.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial salutes on behalf of Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of West Germany. At the same time he expressed satisfaction at being received by the Romanian head of state and at exchanging opinions on issues of joint interest. The present of the Interparliamentary Union Council assessed highly the activity carried by Romanian, by its president, on an international plane and in the context he stressed with satisfaction the special attention paid by the Romanian head of state to the role played by parliaments and the Interparliamentary Union in promoting the policy of detente, disarmament, understanding and peace. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and sent the federal chancellor of West Germany a warm salute and best wishes.

During the talks the sides highlighted the relations of multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and mentioned the wide possibilities at hand for a development of these relations, for an amplification of the economic cooperation and trade exchanges as well as for an expansion of the collaboration in peak domains of sciences and techonology and in other spheres of activity.

The sides also approached certain issues of the world political life. In the context President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that under the grave international situation that continues to be complex and grave, everything is necessary to be done to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to eradicate the states of tension and conflict, to solve all the litigious interstate issues peacefully, by way of negotiations, for setting in a climate of peace, security, confidence and cooperation in the European Continent and throughout the world. As far as the world economic situation is concerned, the sides laid stress on the need for measures to be endorsed, meant to lead to a global settlement high foreign debts of the developing countries, to the settlement of the international economic relations upon new, equitable bases.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK DEBATED

AU161800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/1986 -- Currently Romania traverses a superior stage of its development and at the conclusin of the 1986-1990 period it is to become an economically medium-developed country. Such outstanding economists as professors Ioan Blaga, Gheorghe Cretoiu, Constantii Mecu and Mihai Paraluta express their opinions in a debate, published on July 16 by SCINTEIA, on the changes implied by this new stage of the country's development. The participants in the debate stress that Romania's passage to the stage of an economically medium-developed country is historically important to the Romanian people, representing an essential stage, a step forward in the plane of developing and modernizing the forces of production and improving the quality of life and work of all the country's citizens.

Stressing that the RCP approaches the concept of a medium-developed country in the context of the current development of the forces of production, taking into consideration the dialectics of their development on a world plane, the participants in the debate mention that, by and large, currently Romania already meets the standards of a medium-developed country, great gaps existing, though, in point of the quality indices. That is why over the current stage the leading aspect of the economic growth is the intensive development with a powerful assertion of the quality factors. The very structure of the plan for the 1986-1990 period aims first of all to eradicate the quality gaps separating this country from the economically-developed ones. This is precisely the content and purpose of the new strategies established in the fields of investments, technoligical progress, power generation and use of the base of raw and subsidiary materials.

Concomitantly with the orientations toward the development and modernization of the technical and material base of society, stressing the process of modernization of the economic structures and enhancing labour productivity at a faster rate, attaining the new stage of development also requires the attainment of a superior level of the country's efficient and balanced participation in the world economic circuit. This participation must provide equally in the purchase of raw materials and advanced pieces of equipment and technologies, and the superior capitalization, by way of exports, of the Romanian products as well as an even balance of payments under the long-term conditions and restrictions characteristic of the contemporary economy.

Pointing out that on a social plane from many points of view Romania stands on a par with the economically-advanced countries, and even enjoys a considerable advance in many respects, the specialistse participant in the debate show that through all of its evolution Romania offers a viable model of a way to leave behind the stage opf a developing country over a short interval, this proving the advantages of socialism.

Romania's becoming out of the medium-developed countries is also very important in the political plane, considering the fact that the stronger its economy, the more genuine the country's economic independence -- the lasting and irreplaceable base of political independence. Building a powerful, modern economy in Romania is both an act of revolutionary patriotism of international significance and the proof of the RCP attachment to the goals of the assertion of the socialist forces in the world.

HYDROELECTRIC CAPACITIES, FUTURE PLANS DETAILED

AU161659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/86 -- The balance-sheet of postwar water engineering power development in Romania points to a nearly one hundred-fold growth, from 48,000 kw installed generating capacity in 1945, to about 4.4 million kw at present. A unitary outlook, which gives priority to thorough topographic, hydrological and geological surveys, has underlain the steadfast growth of this paramount sector of both Romanian power engineering and the national economy as a whole. The energy-giving potential of Romania's waterways was put at 40 billion kwh annually, which can be tapped by several hundred hydroelectric stations with a combined installed power of nearly 15.2 million kw. The energy-giving potential has been already tapped in a propotion of 34 per cent, with the 94 water power plants in operation producing 13.7 billion kwh of electric power in an average hydrological year.

Pursing the complex management of hydraulic resources, electric power plants were built on waterfalls. The outlook on hydrogeneration development is illustrated by the completion of two major hydroelectric power stations on the Danube, another 16 on the Olt River, 18 on the Arges River, adding to which are other smaller power systems. Accordingly, besides electricy generation, vast irrigation projects could be carried out, and water supplied to industrial units and localities. The same outlook governs the building of 59 new water plants -- of which eleven will be commissioned on the Olt River, ten on the Mures River, five on the Siret, another five on the Crisul Repede, as well as several smaller plants, which, taken togther with already operating power plants, will boost the hydroelectric output to 17,837 million kwh a year, that is, 44.5 per cent of the total hydroelectric potential.

Besides the above plants, where work is now in progress, blueprints are prepared for 14 other water power stations, which will come on stream in the ongoing five-year period, to produce a combined total of 175. Consequently by 1990, the installed power of Romania's hydroelectric plants will stand at 6,528, with an electricity generating capacity of 18.2 billion kwh per annum, that is, hydro generation will account for 18 per cent of the power output produced in the last year of the quinquennium.

SUNDIC COMMENT ON FUTURE SALT COMMITTEE MEETING

LD161625 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Here now is our foreign political commentary which deals with Soviet-United States relations and the problem of disarmament and the factors on which the new Soviet-U.S. summit could depend. Here is Milika Sundic:

The United States has, quite unexpectedly for some, accepted the Soviet proposal about the holding of an extraordinary meeting of the SALT Permament Consultative Committee in Geneva on 22 July. In the opinion of some, the United States has in this way demonstrated its readiness to reexamine all the aspects of SALT II jointly with the Soviet Union. The American acceptance of the proposal is all the more significant given the fact that not long ago President Reagan announced America's intention to abrogate the treaty because, as he explained, the Soviet Union had for a long time been violating it.

At the meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee, the first to be held at Soviet request, the United States will try to prove this while it seems certain that the Soviet Union will work toward linking the implementation of SALT II with a new Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

During his recent visit to Moscow, President Mitterrand also came to the conclusion that Mikhail Gorbachev would find it difficult to agree on a new meeting with Reagan if the United States decides to abandon SALT II. It appears that this subject was discussed at length by the Soviet and British foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Geoffrey Howe.

It should be remembered that the Soviet Union is rejecting all accusations that it violated the SALT II agreement while the United States publicly announced that it intended to abandon the treaty at the end of the year. This raises the question of whether it would be realistic, at the present moment -- so crucial for the new Soviet-U.S. summit, -- to expect any results from the meeting of the Permament Consultative Committee. In other words, should the American acceptance of the proposal for the meeting in Geneva be interpreted as an indication of the possibility that the Reagan administration might reexamine its intention to abandon the SALT II treaty?

There are many people in the United States who support the idea of negotiations with the Soviet Union and who see the new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting as the only way out of the present crisis. One must neither ignore the constant efforts by the U.S. European allies towards this end.

Before he makes the final decision about the SALT II treaty, President Reagan should take all this into consideration particularly inview of the fact that the Soviet Union regards the SALT agreement as the basis for all its future agreements with the United States.

The meeting of the Permament Consultative Committee will probably make no decisions about the fate of the SALT treaty but it could make the United States delay its decision to abandon it until it is clear that the Soviet Union would not agree on a meeting with Reagan unless U.S. President rescinds its decision.

There is a belief in the world -- and how realistic it is will soon become clear -- that both the Soviet Union and the United States are making efforts to narrow the gap of mistrust which is dividing them and to ensure that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting does take place. It is obvious that the present circumstances are not totally conducive to a new meeting but it is also obvious that its cancellation would lead to [word indistinct] and new confrontations between Moscow and Washington.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES LOGINOV, GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD161425 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Nikola Ljubicic has received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov who handed him a personal message of Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU) General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the Yugoslav State Presidency.

The message pertains to the Soviet stands and initiatives on checking the arms race and opening a genuine disarmament process to embrace nuclear and all other types of weaponry.

Expressing thanks for the message of the CPSU general secretary, Ljubucic set out that in keeping with its non-aligned policy Yugoslavia has been consistently striving for immediately checking the dangerous arms race and towards disarmament on a universal basis, strengthening confidence, peace and security in the world, and upheld all concrete proposals and initiatives conducive to achieving these goals.

In the ensuing talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, overall relations between Yugoslavia and Soviet Union were assessed positively as was the successful comprehensive cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

The two sides noted that the exchange of messages was a useful form of continual political dialogue and exchange of views between the leaderships of the two countries.

Dizdarevic Receives Loginov

LD162035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Vadim Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

In the talks it was pointed out with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Soviet relations were developing successfully and that there were good bases for such a development in future as well. Apart from talks on some current international question, the federal secretary acquainted Loginov with the activities of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the forthcoming summit in Harare.

DIZDAREVIC GREETS ZAIRE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD161503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire, with his wife and aides today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The guest from the friendly nonaligned African country was met and greeted by Raif Dzdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, along with aides. Lekwo Mapessa ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to Yugoslavia, and the embassy staff, were also present at the arrival. [passage omitted]

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD162138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zaire is interested in developing cooperation with Yugoslavia, in particular in the economic area. This was said by Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire during the official Yugoslav-Zairian talks held this afternoon in Belgrade. The Zairian foreign minister informed in detail Raif Dzdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, about the socio-economic development of this large, populous country, situated in the very center of the African Continent.

The two ministers also carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on questions related to bilateral cooperation, in particular in the economic area. The Zairian foreign minister in particular spoke about the policy of reviving the Zaire economy and stressed his country's interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia on the basis of mutual benefit, through engaging Yugoslav economic organizations on the realization of the 5-year plan of Zaire. Both sides established that there was interest and significant opportunities to continue and further widen present cooperation, primarily in the areas of priority importance for this plan, agriculture, processing industry and the electric power industry.

Minister Bula Nyati stressed that he was particularly pleased that Yugoslavia is the first non-aligned country he visited since he recently took over the foreign affairs portfolio in the government.

Ministers Nyati and Dizdarevic, with the participation of their aides, also exchanged views on the current questions from the international political and economic scene. The Zairian foreign affairs minister informed the Yugoslav side about his country's activities on the eve of the eighth summit of nonaligned states in Harare. In this context, he spoke in particular about relations between Zaire and Angola, a front line country, stressing the interest of Kinshasa to continue developing good-neighborly relations with the government in Luanda.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD170510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2237 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arranged a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade in honor of Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire.

In the course of the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged formal toasts.

Once again wishing Minister Nyati a sincere welcome and pleasant stay in Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic said that the friendship between Yugoslavia and Zaire dates from the time this African country struggled for independence.

Stressing that Yugoslav-Zairian economic cooperation is a model of cooperation between developing countries, the Yugoslav foreign minister added that this cooperation is developing in the interests of both sides, and that this visit will contribute to it even more.

Underlining the importance of a new economic order in the world, the federal secretary spoke of the need for expanding and strengthening cooperation between developing countries, to which Zaire and Yugoslavia belong. He also recalled the importance of resolving the critical economic situation in Africa. Continuing his toast, Dizdarevic also spoke about the forthcoming eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned nations in Harare, expressing in this connection his conviction that this gathering would demonstrate the consistent unity of action of the movement.

Thanking his host for his arm words, Zairian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mandungu Bula Nyati stressed in his toat that his visit represents the further continuity of the successful dialogue between the two countries, and that it will serve to stimulate and activate the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Recalling the importance of the agreements that have been concluded in the past -- on cooperation in the areas of the economy and information -- Minister Nyati also noted the importance of signing the convention on scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Nyati particularly stressed the importance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire in the Nonaligned Movement, noting that both these countries were founders of the movement. For the Republic of Zaire, nonalignment is the natural option of an authentic movement which is finding its own way, he said.

The Zairian minister expressed the conviction that the eighth summit in Harare will assist all members of the movement to return to the original principles of nonalignment, principles that were enunciated in the declaration adopted at the first summit of the nonaligned nations in Belgrade.

ISSUES OUTLINED FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD161734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today the SFRY Presidency discussed and approved a platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries whicl will take place in Harare 1-7 September. The Presidency also nominated members of the Yugoslav delegation for the conference. The session was presided over by President Sinan Hasani, and included the presidents of the republication and provincial presidencies and the highest ranking officials of federal organs and organizations.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal security for foreign affairs, acquainted the SFRY Presidency with the current activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the final stage of preparations for the eighth conference in Harare.

It was stated at the session that the conference is taking place at a time characterized by continuation of the arms race, the increasingly difficult position of developing countries, the expansion of existing hotbeds of crisis with the possibility that new ones might erupt, and the increased attacks on the independence and security, primarily of nonaligned countries. A certain level of detente in relations between the superpowers and blocs, it was pointed out, has so far not led to progress in dealing with any of the most difficult international problems.

The priority directions and nonaligned countries' activity, it was stressed at the session, are to strengthen the process of peace, detente, security, disarmament, and equitable international cooperation, as well as to solve as urgently as possible all the burning questions of international economic relations. The nonaligned countries, it was stressed, welcomed the resumption of dialogue between the superpowers, but at the same time they expect concrete results toward achieving universal detente.

The resumption of the North-South dialogue, solving the question of the developing countries' debts, the participation of these countries in scientific development and the use of the achievements of modern technology, imposes the need to establish concret actions without delay. Stress was also laid on the need to overcome stagnation and the decreasing economic cooperation between nonaligned countries.

The significance of a more active involvement in seeking the ways to solve the existing hotbeds of crisis in the world was also emphasized. It was pointed out that the efforts made so far are not sufficient, that these crisis are not being solved, while the situation in some regions is even becoming more aggravated, primarily in the Near East, the Mediterranean, Central America, and Southeast and southwest Asia. Particular stress was laid on the increasingly aggravated situation in South Africa, caused by the brutal actions of the racist Pretoria regime toward the majority population of South Africa and its threatening of the independence of the frontline countries.

It was stressed that in solving these problems, it is indispensably significant to further strengthening the United Nations as a universal and democratic world organization for negotiations and solving key problems on the basis of sovereign equality, to which a special contribution, as it has been the case so far, should be made by nonaligned countries.

It was assessed at the session that, in the preparations for the eighth conference in Harare, the activity of the nonaligned countries has gained strength and their readiness for concrete involvement of the movement on the basis of the original principles and orientations of the nonalignment policy has become prominent. The solidarity and cooperation of the nonaligned countries in defending independence and the right to their own way of development have been strengthened, as well as their opposition to direct and indirect intervention, pressures and interferences, all forms of foreign domination, competition among the blocs and the presence of foreign troops and bases on other countries' territories.

Adopting the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation, the Presidency established that the summit has been preceded by the broad comprehensive action in our country, in which Yugoslavia's firm readiness to make the greatest possible contribution to the activity of the movement and to the success of the eighth conference of nonaligned countries has been demonstrated. In the forthcoming period as well, our country will continue discussing and putting into concrete terms its stands on the questions to be discussed in Harare. It was particularly stressed that the Yugoslav delegation will make maximum efforts to ensure that the eighth conference -- at which the 25th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of states or governments in Belgrade will be marked -- will open up prospects for even more successful activity of the movement and the policy of nonalignment in the struggle for world peace and for equitable political and economic relations between countries and nations.

The Presidency believes that the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries should, through concrete decisions, provide a new and strong stimulus to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement as a global, independent, and extra-bloc factor in the process of changing political and economic relations in the world and solving key international questions.

The Yugoslav delegation to the conference in Harare will be led by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and will include the following: Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ignac Golob, SFRY permanent representative to the UN; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dusan Litvinovic, SFRY ambassador to Zimbabwe.

SFRY - SWEDISH POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD162030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- The latest international developments, including the situation in Europe, and the activities aimed at insuring the success of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Conference Builiding Measures were the main topics of the talks held here today between Deputy Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Swedish State Secretary Pierre Schori.

The talks were part of the regular political consultations between the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

Today's talks were also devoted to Yugoslav-Swedish relations, in which context both sides stated the readiness further to expand their mutual cooperation, especially at the economic level Pierre Schori was today received by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF GAS, DIESEL FUEL

LD162122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2016 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The retail price of gas from midnight tonight will go up by about 20 percent. The decision on this has been taken by the Federal Executive Council.

A liter of 86-octane fuel will, instead of the present 151 dinars, cost 181 dinars; 98-octane gas increases in price from 162 to 195 dinars, and lead-free gas will sell at a new price which is increased from 181 to 214 dinars.

As well as gas, diesel fuel will also increase in price, with diesel-1 costing 158 instead of 132 dinars. The price of diesel-2 goes up from 131 to 157 dinars, and diesel-3 from 130 to 156 dinars per liter.

The cost of fuel for agriculture, urban and suburban transportation and other areas which have hitherto had ooncessionary rates, will remain unchanged. According to the calculations of the Federal Institute for Prices, the new prices of gas and diesel fuel will increase the cost of living by 0.94 percent, and will increase retail prices by 1.5 percent.

It is, of course, appropriate to ask what the funds realized from increasing the price of gas and diesel fuel will be used for. First and foremost they will go to promoting Yugoslavia's foreign trade, but they will also contribute to he more rapid construction and better maintenance of roads. The rise in the price of gas means that a further 5 dinars per liter will be allocated for roads. Refinary of gas remain the same. In other words, only retail prices are increasing.

IRREGULARITIES IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING REPORTED

LD162121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The latest report by the Federal Budget Inspectorate warns that there were iregularities last year both in the calculation of the Federation's income and in the spending of budget funds. There was not a single federal organ visited by the budget inspectors which had not deviated, if only by a small degree, from the regulations. The state of affairs is best reflected in the fact that the inspectors have called for the return of more than 7 billion dinars to the federal coffers.

In connection with the finding of the Budget Inspectorate, delegates in the Federal Budget Committee have emphasized that the utilization of federal budget funds must serve as a model to the whole of society. Energetically calling for the legal, specific, and rational spending of federal budget monies, the delegates insisted on the strengthening of the Budget Inspectorate and on the strong moral condemnation of irresponsible attitudes toward social resources. [passage omitted]

Of the federal organs, the findings of the inspectorate are most striking in the case of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, where almost everything is problematical, from the calcuation of personal incomes, to errors in travel claims, hospitality accounts for visits by foreign delegations, and the implementation of certain agreements relating to youth day, and the accounting of expenses for the youth congress.

WORK PLAN ADOPTED FOR ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD162005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection adopted at today's session a work plan for the next 1-year period and the rules of procedure on the tasks, organization and the way of work of this commission.

A demand was put forward for a more energetic activity against the phenomena of economic crime and speculations, as well as for a more organized work with young people on their training and concrete participation in the system of all people's defense and social self-protection.

The commission will devote special attention to the state of organization of all-people's defense and social self-protection in municipalities, local communities and organizations of associated labor, as well as to undertaking activity in the organizations and organs of the LC with the aim to further strengthen and socialize all people's defense and social self-protection. It was said that to this end in the next period the commission would discuss the questions of organization of the ideopolitical activity of the LC in the units of territorial defense, enrollment of candidates in schools of internal affairs, secondary military schools and academies. The commission will also discuss the political-security situation in Kosovo, in cooperation with the municipal committees of the LC for all people's defense and social self-protection in the province.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES NEW METHODS, GOALS

AU161753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Jun 86 p 6

[K. Bijelic and S. Vranic Report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 Jun -- The quick overcoming of our grave economic situation, the strengthening of self-management and the process of associated labor, inducing the development of a modern and world-oriented economy, stimulating the development of science and technology, faster progress in developing expert activities, and the development of our political system and the removal of all barriers obstructing its realization, are, in sum, the main questions toward which the LC of Croatia will direct its attention and its activities.

To take on these tasks, the Central Commitee of the LC of Croatia, with Stanko Stojcevic presiding, today at its first session since the 10th Croatian LC Congress decided on a turnabout in the methods of its work, in other words, it declared itself in favor of methods which would be suitable to the essence of the tasks facing the LC.

A Turnabout in Work

In his introductory speech regarding the basis of program activities, Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Central Committee's Presidium, as well as other people taking part in the discussion, strongly stressed the need for the LC to get away from paper work, in other words, instead of doing forum-like work, to turn more than ever toward real life and its problems. [passage omitted]

Dusan Calic pointed out that it is not enough for the LC merely to talk about major changes, but that it should say precisely what changes are necessary and who should carry out these tasks; otherwise it will be impossible to hold everybody responsible for his own work and undertaken obligations. [passage omitted]

Requests for the LC to turn more than ever before towari theoretical work were also expressed. In this connection, Celestin Sardelic spoke about the building of a modern theory and political vision of the party as a vanguard of the political organization of class and people [as published] which will be suitable to current exceptional historical conditions, as an unavoidable task of the LC as a whole. [passage omitted]

SLOVENE WRITERS PROTEST AGAINST UNJUST PERSECUTION

AU161513 Ljubljana DELO in Dlovene 8 Jul 86 p 6

["Statement by the Slovene Writers Association"]

[Text] In connection with numerous recent events which constitute attacks on basic human rights, as well as on the constitutional and legal rights of many writers, scientists, and journalists, the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Slovene Writers Association expresses its protest against all the factors that cause such steps, and against those who carry them out, or incite them.

In this connection we first of all join all the organizations that have protested publicly against the criminal proceedings against Tomaz Mastnak on the basis of Article 112 of the Criminal Code of the SR of Slovenia because of his opinion expressed during the election procedure about the then candidate for the president of the Federal Executive Council. We refer to our initiative made at the first illegal, but covert, intervention in the MLADINA editorial board, when Mastnak's article, which has now been made the subject of criminal charges, had to be withdrawn, but because of lack of information at that time we could not proceed.

Prosecution in the courts can only serve as a reivival of political trials and together with pressure against the independence of the courts, as a simultaneous increase in general repression all over the country. Therefore we mention some other examples of repression which, among other things, diminish the prestige of our country.

Here we have in the first place the cruel persecution of Dr Vladimir Dedijer, academician, historian, and president of the Ruhssel Tribunal, and his family, and even of his scientific associates, primarily in connection with the fourth volume of his "New Contributions for a Biography of J.B. Tito" (because of announced new facts about the Dachau trials [in 1948 and 1949, when several Communists of long standing were convicted and some of them executed, to be rehabilitated in the seventies]), while a translation of his third volume cannot be published in Slovenia. Therefore we join in the protest which the late Lado Kozak, together with Bojan Stih, Rudi Rizman, and other personages, addressed to the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia a year ago. At the same time we protest resolutely against the horrid treatment indeed of Dedijer and his family by some internal affairs organs, about which we have been informed by Comrade Dedijer.

In this connection we cannot pass over the statements by some of the highest internal affairs officials; we were unable to do so regarding the speech by Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on the occasion of Security Day last year. On the same occasion this year, Tomaz Ertl, secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Slovenia, made a speech in which he also came out against every criticism, which for him is "a method of irresponsible petty political speculation," especially if it concerns "people whom we entrusted with responsible offices." There is no doubt that this refers above all to people who write. In both speeches, however, there is not a single word about the inhuman conduct, for instance, of some governors of Yugoslav prisons of the doctors there, and of other employees, who were identified by their full names by their victims (Seselj, seks, Paraga, and others) whose distressing evidence elicits horror and as such concerns all of us. Such positions by people who are responsible for our security and our civil rights impart the gereral tone and incite the conduct referred to.

Finally we cannot avoid the recent unacceptable statement by Bozidar Gorjan, president of the Republican Committee of the Federation of Veterans Associations, about the events in Rog [partisan territory in Slovenia in World War II] which have not been properly investigated by far, but which have; However, been disturbing the participants in the national liberation struggle and our whole public, because they can by no means be "unregretted." A statement emphasized in this way means pressure on the investigation and on the formation of public opinion.

[signed] Veno Taufer, Tone Partljic

[Dated] Ljubljana, 3 July 1986

SAWP PRESIDIUM CALLS WRITERS CHARGES UNFOUNDED

LD160635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Summary] Ljubljana; 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference held a session today to discuss the report by the Slovene Executive Council on the economic trends in the first 6 months. It was stressed in the debate that the indicators presented give cause for concern and that broad-based mobilization is needed in order to achieve the tasks set before us.

"The Presidium also discussed the recent statement by the Society of Slovene Writers which was published in DELP on 8 July. In brief, in this statement the Society's Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing voiced its protest against all factors which make attacks on the human, constitutional, and legal rights of writers, scientists, and publicists. The statement also warns that repression is gaining ground in the country, citing the trial of Tomaz Mastnak, the alleged persecution of Vladimir Delijer and his family, and also some passages from statements made by Tomaz Ertl, the republic's secretary for internal affairs, and Bozidar Gorjan, president of the republican Federation of Veterans' Associations.

"It emerged from the debate, which lasted for several hours that the society's statement contained unfounded accusations and unsubstantiated claims. It was agreed that in its present form the statement is unacceptable. Veno Taufer and Tone Prtljic, the two signatories to the statement, even apologized in public to Tomaz Ertl. It was said that after the statement was published, a patient and well reasoned dialogue which, it was stressed, should occur more frequently in the country's social, political, and economic life, was conducted with the signatories. The mistake lay in the fact that the statement was made public first and that only afterwards did we sit down to discuss it openly. It was decided that the Society of Slovene Writers should be informed about the today's debate, its conclusions, and the views expressed. The society is then expected to decide whether or not to put out a new statement, which will be based on valid arguments.